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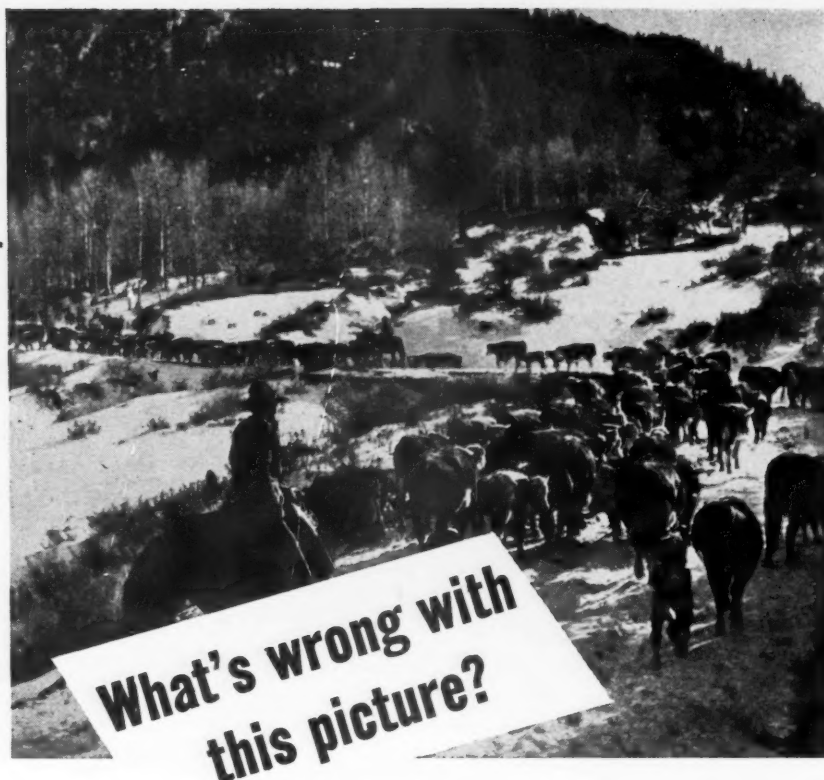
CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:

CALL FOR CONVENTION • LETTER FROM KELLAND
BULLETS vs. LARIATS • FOOT-AND-MOUTH PLAN

LAND POLICY



An artist might say, "Nothing's wrong—it looks good to me." But no livestock producer would consider this picture as complete because—it doesn't tell the whole story of raising livestock—it doesn't show the "picture of marketing" in relation to the "picture of production."

No wise livestock producer ever overlooks the whole "picture." He never overlooks the efficient and dependable system of Central Market Selling—vital to him when he gets ready to sell.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARDS—The Market for Western Livestock—The Price Basing Point for the West—can complete this "picture" for the Western Producer—

It is as much a part of the Western Livestock Picture as are the hills, the cattle and the cowboys shown above. It has been here since 1865—serving you—efficiently and dependably.

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

FRANKLIN VACCINES SUPPLIES

Improved
Line of
Branding Irons
New designs and new construction
in heat-holding copper. Standard
letters and figures. Special brands
made to order. Free circular.

Fight Parasites
With
Franklin Insecticides
A complete line for lice,
grubs, etc., in dust, wash and
spray form. See Franklin
catalog.

It Pays to Dehorn Early!
Why wait for horns to grow large
before getting rid of them? Frank-
lin offers two good methods of de-
horning young calves:

Franklin Dehorning Paste
causes horn button to scab over and
drop off, leaving a shapely polled
head. Practical for large as well as
small herds.

FRANKLIN TUBE DEHORNER
simple twist and horn button is out.
The slight wound is easily treated
with **FRANKLIN**
BLOODSTOPPER

Be Prepared for Hazards of Winter!

Heavy losses occur each year from infections commonly
known as Shipping Fever

Franklin Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin

affords a large degree of practical protection against Hemor-
rhagic Septicemia and associated infections.

A full immunizing dose for Blackleg and a full immunizing dose
for Malignant Edema is combined in

Franklin Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin

You get double protection for the price of one.

Clean Up Your Cow Herd, and Keep It Clean!

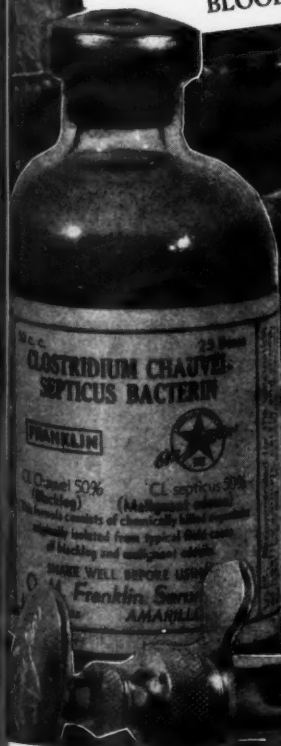
Franklin Brucella Abortus Vaccine

is a valuable aid in overcoming the "Bangs" problem. It is unsur-
passed for purity and potency.

Don't fail to have the new, complete Franklin Catalog at hand

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT WORTH MARFA EL PASO
ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND BILLINGS CALGARY



Local Drug Store Dealers.

Harvest of more than food



● At still another difficult time in world affairs, the American farmer has come to the rescue with a record harvest of corn—and near-record harvests of wheat and other crops.

This great accomplishment assures our nation of more than nourishment for our own people alone. It also makes it possible for us to supply food—and thus new hope for the future—to millions of people abroad.

Collecting this harvest for delivery to those who need it is the job of our nation's railroads. And this year they have performed this task faster and more efficiently than ever before.

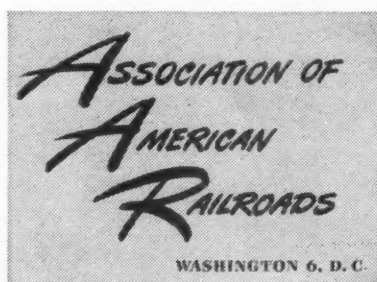
Credit for this achievement is due to the cooperation of shippers and receivers in making possible faster turn-arounds of freight cars; to increased railroad operating efficiency; and to the new freight cars, locomotives and rail facilities the

railroads have been adding as fast as manufacturers could supply them.

At bottom, though, the fact that America is able to help the world with food—and with more than food—goes back to the system of individual enterprise and opportunity of which both the American farmer and the American railroads are vital parts.

★

THE RAILROAD HOUR brings you one of the world's great musical comedies every Monday evening. TUNE IN, ABC Network, 8-8:45 Eastern, Mountain, and Pacific Time; 7-7:45 Central Time.



Letters To The Editor

MORE CAKE—We have had an awfully dry year in Louisiana, making a good cotton crop all over the South. Therefore our western friends should be able to get more cottonseed cake than they have in the past few years. However, since the South is growing and the cattle business has increased by leaps and bounds, they are using considerably more of this product.—Noah Ward, Baton Rouge, La.

YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH—Here is my check for dues for 1949. We should all realize the importance of combatting the adverse propaganda that continually jabs at our industry, and we should all give liberally.—D. O. Geier, Sheridan County, Wyo.

(Mr. Geier is the president of the Montana-Wyoming Polled Hereford Association.—Ed.)

CONCISELY SAID—Dry grass very short. Cattle in good shape. Good winter so far. No snow or rain so far. Cattle (Continued on Page 42)

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$2 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$2.50.)

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Now winter can be a "GROWTH" SEASON instead of a "Stand-Still" Season

... with Custom-Built Supplement that supplies
all the minerals range cattle are known to need

**Why a Mineral Supplement made especially for range cattle
gives complete protection against mineral deficiencies**

MoorMan's Minerals for Range Cattle is made specially, and only, for cattle on the range. Each of the 13 mineral ingredients it contains was put in—in the right proportion—to make up any mineral deficiency that might exist in range grasses.

Thus, MoorMan's assures an ample supply of minerals necessary to develop good flesh, to maintain breeding vigor for a good milk supply, to lessen troubles at calving time, and to produce stronger, thriftier calves.

And this special cattle mineral is so complete, so well-balanced, and so highly concentrated that each cow requires only 2 to 3 pounds per month—you can feed 2 cows all the MoorMan Minerals they need for less than 1 cent a day. You'll like MoorMan's. See your MoorMan Man, or write Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

ONLY MOORMAN'S gives you Range Minerals for Cattle in these 2 easy-to-feed, waste-reducing forms: Granular, which "stays put," and handy-to-handle blocks.

So complete . . . so well-
balanced . . . so highly
concentrated
**A LITTLE GOES
A LONG WAY**

MoorMan's

(SINCE 1865)

**MINERAL AND PROTEIN FEEDS
"CUSTOM-MADE" for Specific Needs**

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Their Future is in the

Meat animals are what they eat! It takes a balanced ration to keep them healthy, growing and gaining. Successful livestock men know this. Hundreds of controlled feeding experiments prove it. Morrison, the great feeding authority, states—"Lambs on unbalanced rations require 46% more corn and 15% more hay for each 100 pounds of gain!"

Balanced rations for hogs show spectacular results. Anyone can make a lot of fat and a little lean with corn and water. But that's the slow, expensive way. It takes a pile of corn to do it. But with corn *balanced with proteins and minerals and vitamins*, hogs can be fed to market weights in six months or less. Think of the corn you can save—11 bushels of corn alone will make 100 pounds of pork, but only 6½ bushels of corn plus 35 pounds of protein supplement will do the same job faster.

Scores of feeding trials prove that a *balanced ration* pays with steers and lambs, whether on the range or in the feed lot. In fact, the same basic principle applies to all livestock and poultry. Forage and other home-grown feeds, properly balanced with proteins and minerals, make more and better meat pounds at less cost.

Continuous research affords new and exciting means of using available materials in improved rations for livestock. At first, tankage alone was used to add protein to hog rations. It did a good job. Then research proved that a combination of proteins is better than one kind alone. A mixture of tankage, soybean meal, linseed meal and, in some areas, cottonseed meal, produces better quality pork even faster. This improvement in rations makes for more efficient and economical use of proteins. But what about vitamins and minerals? Here, too, many advancements in techniques of supplying these nutrients have been made. Dehydrated alfalfa, milk solids, vitamin oils, and some synthetic sources provide essential vitamins and other factors. Mineral balance is necessary, too. Salt, the universal need, supplies sodium and chlorine. Steamed bone meal supplies calcium and phosphorus, and other major minerals. With these, alert research men now are combining other known essential elements, such as cobalt, manganese, iron, iodine, copper, and magnesium, to turn slow gainers into fast gainers.



Soda Bill Sez:

You can't make money last unless you make it first!

What America needs is less soiled conversation and more soil conservation.



Marvin Koger

First Calves Forecast Production

by Marvin Koger, Animal Husbandman
New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station

Want to estimate efficiency of calf production in your cow herd? The cow's first calf tells more than her good looks. In a New Mexico study, we took the weaning weights of first calves weaned by the year-old cows. These weights were compared with the weaning weights of calves raised by these same cows in the next four years. Cows and calves were placed in five groups (according to the weaning weight of first calves). Here's the 5-year record:

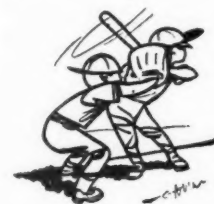
Groups	Average First Calf Weights From 3-Year-Old Cows	Average Calf Weights From Same Cows for Next 4 Years
Group 1	321 pounds	404 pounds
Group 2	349 pounds	417 pounds
Group 3	383 pounds	430 pounds
Group 4	409 pounds	443 pounds
Group 5	441 pounds	456 pounds

Considering only the two extremes, Group One and Group Five, it was shown that breeding stock picked from Group One could be expected to produce, for the next four years, calves that had a yearly average weaning weight of only 321 pounds. But those picked from Group Five should produce calves with a yearly average weaning weight of 456 pounds—52 pounds more than Group One.

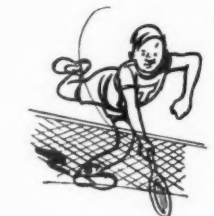
These figures show that later calves are apt to be a repeat performance of the cow's first calf. Cows doing poorly the first calving year continued to produce the lightest group of calves. They were poor risks. Culling cows with light, scrubby first calves would be well repaid in greater production through more efficient production.

If you would like a full report on this experiment, write New Mexico A. & M. Experiment Station, State College, N.M.

How good are you kids at knowing the names of the animals used to help you play games?



In baseball, what part of a steer do you wear? Why, the glove has padding that's made from its hair!



In what game would you say the pig best fits in? Yes, football, that's right—the ball's called a "pigskin"!

And the last time you walloped a tennis ball—wham! Did you know that the racket strings came from a—lamb?

By-products that meat packers save every day increase livestock values, make stockmen more pay.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARD
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

CALL FOR CONVENTION

Denver, Colo., Nov. 25, 1948.

TO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS AND STOCKMEN GENERALLY:

Call is hereby issued for the 52nd annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association, to be held Jan. 11, 12 and 13 at North Platte, Nebr., with headquarters in the Pawnee Hotel.

THIS CALL for the 52nd annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association is issued just prior to the convening of the 81st Congress—a Congress that will again, after a lapse of two years, be controlled by the Democrats, so that the entire administration, unlike the past two years, will be controlled by that party. It seems almost certain that there will be much new legislation proposed, some of it of direct interest to us as stockmen and all of it of interest to every individual as a citizen. Our meeting at North Platte therefore will be a very timely one because by that time the President's program will have been presented to the Congress and there will be a clearer indication than is now available as to just what major issues will be before the country.

1948 ACTIVITIES

The association carried a heavy program during the past year. There was legislative activity in Washington relative to price control or rationing; amendments to the Internal Revenue Act relative to the capital gains provision; the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, and numerous matters in the appropriation bills that were of concern to the industry. In addition, continued wage increases for railroad brotherhoods necessitated almost constant activity on the part of our traffic department in an endeavor to hold increases in freight rates to as low a level as possible.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

At the Boise convention a public relations committee was appointed, and this committee has laid the groundwork for a permanent, full-scale program to present fairly to the public the basic facts concerning our industry. There will be full discussion of this matter at North Platte, looking toward the continuation of the program for next year. During the past year, the activities of the committee were financed almost entirely by separate donations from the various state associations. It is hoped at North Platte to outline a plan for substantially increasing the membership of the association so that all its activities may be financed through its general annual budget.

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Until quite recently it was the common assumption that the question of federal land holdings in the 11 far western states (generally called the public land states) was of concern only to the stockmen who are the major users of those lands. However, during the past 10 years so many agencies of the federal government have increased their holdings of such lands—the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Division, the War Department, the Navy Department, the National Parks Service and others—that it is now generally recognized as a question of importance to every citizen of the country. These continued acquisitions are having a serious effect upon the tax base for the support of local and state governments. Much of the property acquired by the armed services during the war has been retained in public ownership, although many of such properties are in no way directly connected with the present defense program. This removal of such properties from the tax structure of the states involved has focused attention on the problem. This subject will be pre-

sent to the North Platte convention and discussed fully at that time.

CONSERVATION

Some of the acquisitions referred to above have been in connection with land conservation programs. Land-hungry bureaucrats would like to extend this program to embrace millions of acres of additional land now in private ownership. Land conservation will be discussed at North Platte, with the idea of seeking a way to do everything possible to conserve the soil—but to do it under private enterprise and not under legislation such as was proposed to the 80th Congress in the Hope bill, HR6054.

PRICE CONTROL

There will be demands made to the new Congress for the rigid control of prices for everything except what those most strongly seeking such controls offer for sale themselves. In other words, the labor unions—and particularly the CIO—are demanding price controls, but no wage controls. It has been demonstrated that price controls will not work in peacetime. Instead, they curtail production and create the black market. Inasmuch as the turning point in many food prices seems to have been reached, it seems doubtful that the new Congress would take the responsibility involved in creating a drastic new price control agency.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AND ITO

The Reciprocal Trade Act expires on June 30, 1949. The charter for the International Trade Organization will be before Congress at the same time. The change that has occurred in the last few months, from an extreme shortage of bread and feed grains, to a threatened oversupply, indicates how easily the world shortages which have prevailed during and since the war on foodstuffs, materials and equipment of almost every kind can be turned into world surpluses. Under these conditions it is of the utmost importance that Congress, in extending the Reciprocal Trade Act or approving the ITO charter, or both, should insist on adequate safeguards for American agriculture, labor and industry against an influx of imports that could seriously affect many industries and throw thousands of people out of work—with a resultant effect on the direct demand for the products of farms and ranches of this country. Present tariff levels will not do the job. Some agency must be empowered to safeguard our interests in any situation which may suddenly arise.

THE HOOVER COMMITTEE REPORT

While the initial publicity on this government streamlining proposal has not pared into what we consider unessential government activity to the extent that we had hoped, the report undoubtedly will divulge ways of saving considerable money as well as making government function more efficiently. It is heartening to note that President Truman has expressed a favorable attitude toward the work of the committee headed by Former President Herbert Hoover, and we sincerely hope that the final result will be some concrete step in the direction of more efficient government.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

There are times when we can point with particular pride to work well done. A specific instance is the work of the American National on foot-and-mouth disease a dozen years ago, when it was proposed that Argentine cattle and meat be sent into this country. The association immediately saw the extreme danger. Many then accused it of using sanitary measures to keep out competitive products, but the stand taken was abundantly vindicated upon the outbreak two years ago of the disease in Mexico, where it has been a tremendous problem for both United States and Mexican veterinarians.

and officials and is only now giving signs of being overcome eventually by a new program which will be fully explained to the convention by General H. H. Johnson, in charge of the American division of the joint commission.

Support Prices

The range cattleman has never placed any reliance upon a program of production involving the use of subsidies. We must now recognize, however, that the support prices on agricultural commodities, particularly feed grains and protein concentrates, can have a major effect upon both the production of meat and the stability of the operation. With the largest corn crop ever produced just being harvested, it was hoped that there would be a sharp increase in the number of cattle going to feedlots and a subsequent corresponding increase in meat production. So far this has not been the case. The relatively high support price for corn has encouraged the farmer to sell his corn to the government rather than feed it to livestock. This is an unsound program. It deprives the consumer of meat and the soil of badly needed fertilizer. If our American agriculture is to remain on a sound base, there must be encouragement, instead of discouragement, given to the production and feeding of livestock. Otherwise, the accumulation of grain surpluses can easily prove disastrous.

Cattle Numbers

It is expected that there will be a further decrease in cattle numbers this year. Some experts predict that it may run about as heavy as a year ago, when the reduction was approximately 2,500,000 head. However, with approximately the same number of cattle in the feedlots as a year ago; with federally inspected slaughter sharply reduced, and with no sharp increase in the percentage of she stuff in the federally inspected slaughter, such predictions may turn out to be on the high side. So far, the decline in beef breeding herds has been substantially less in proportion to the

total numbers decline.

Traffic

The petition of the railroads for another 13 per cent increase in freight rates is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be strongly opposed by the association and by many other groups, who feel that the ICC has been rather liberal with the railroads in Ex Parte 166, and that the railroads have discriminated against the livestock industry in giving favored treatment to industries which enjoy a better competitive situation.

Taxation Matters

A new effort will be made to get the capital gains provision written into the federal code. This amendment passed the House last year, but got to the Senate too late for action. The National Live Stock Tax Committee is seeking an amendment that will clarify treatment of money spent for brush clearing, land leveling and some other operations so that recurring annual expenses may be expensed and not capitalized.

Packers and Stockyards Act

There have been suggestions that this act should be amended to cover all markets operating in interstate commerce, thus discarding the present yardstick of 20,000 feet of pen space necessary to make yards eligible for posting. Inasmuch as less than one-half of the eligible markets are now posted because of a shortage of administrative funds, there seems no point in increasing the number unless funds are provided for serving the additional markets. It is doubtful that these funds can be secured through appropriations, and hence the industry must face the problem of whether or not it is worth having a fee charged on all livestock marketed, to furnish the funds to supervise the marketing of the approximately 25 per cent of animals marketed that now move through unposted markets.

* * *

These and many other current problems will be discussed at the convention and covered in the resolutions and committee reports. With the industry better organized than ever before; with many new organizations of CowBelles and Juniors, we look for a busy, interesting and entertaining time at North Platte for one and all—stockmen, CowBelles and Juniors.

F. E. MOLLIN.
Executive Secretary.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY

(Statement by Farrington R. Carpenter of Hayden, Colorado, on conserving our national resources, at the opening of the New York Herald Tribune forum October 18.)

HAS THE TIME COME to change our traditional land policy of transferring public lands into private ownership as fast as the requirements of applicable land laws will allow?

Events have already determined the answer to that question, and today outside of Alaska there is very little public land that any individual can get title to.

A host of Executive withdrawals of public lands from entry and a few acts of Congress, all within the past 15 years, have reversed the trend of the land policies which were responsible for the settlement of 24 of the 35 states which have been added to the Union since our independence was won. The question before the American people now is not, Shall private ownership of public lands be encouraged? but rather, What safeguards to the public interest should be written into our new conservation policy which has consigned public lands to federal bureaus?

And no student of democracy today can review the existing situation without the greatest concern for the preservation of those civil rights which distinguish the American democracy from the totalitarian form of government which now controls so many of our fellow human beings.

Only those whose information on the subject comes chiefly from the pens of the enthusiastic publicity departments of some of the 59 federal bureaus which today have vested interests in the public land can ignore the present danger which threatens the economy and the conservation of this region.

In his dissenting opinion in the AAA case, Mr. Justice Cordozo quoted an old proverb which read, "If you wish to clean house, it is well first to consult with the inhabitants."

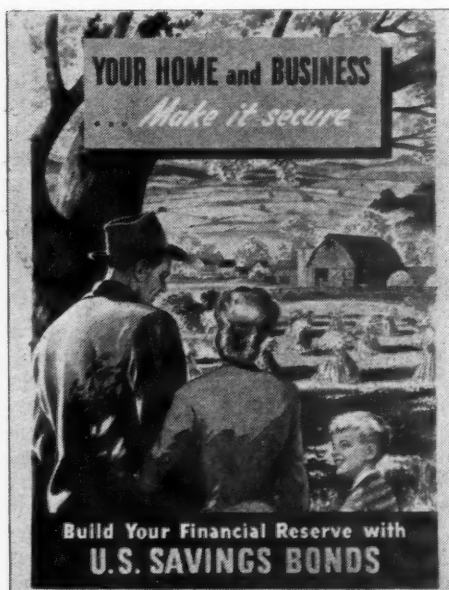
I am an inhabitant of the great intermountain region which lies between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains on the west. Formerly called the Great American desert, this arid and desert empire now presents a land pattern and a governmental structure unique in the United States.

Picture in your minds 600,000,000 acres, nearly one third of the United States, with an average rainfall of less than 15 inches a year, whereas the rest of the country will average 40 inches, many mountain ranges, seven great deserts and a host of subsidiary ones, few rivers and none navigable, and few cities and those widely scattered . . .

(Continued on Page 30)

The panel on which Mr. Carpenter talked also included Bernard DeVoto, Louis Bromfield, conservationist author, and Kent Leavitt, head of the national soil conservation board, and Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority board.

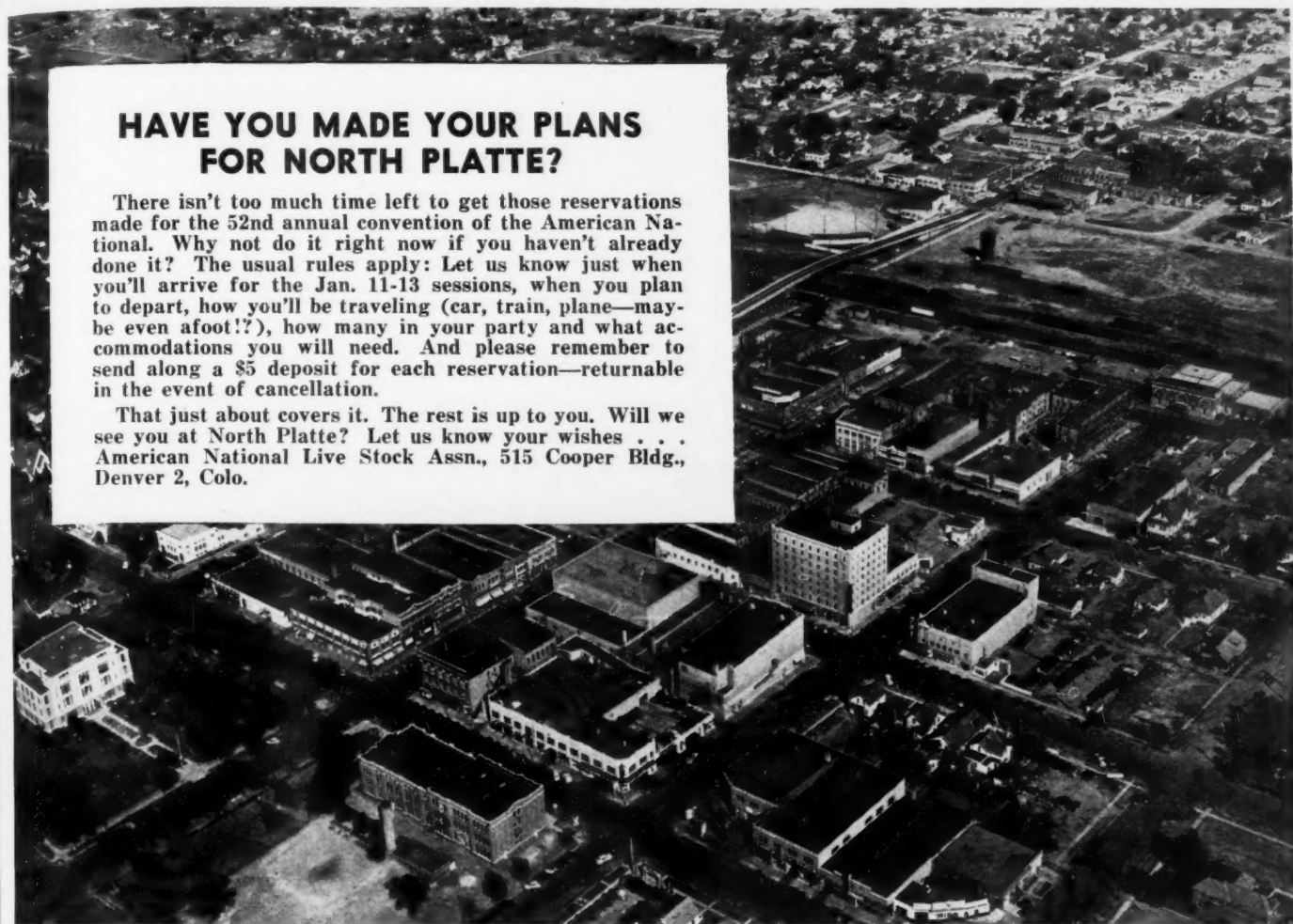
Mr. Leavitt supported Mr. Carpenter, pointing out that government bureaus are sometimes wrong and that experience of land users must be employed along with government in preserving our land.



HAVE YOU MADE YOUR PLANS FOR NORTH PLATTE?

There isn't too much time left to get those reservations made for the 52nd annual convention of the American National. Why not do it right now if you haven't already done it? The usual rules apply: Let us know just when you'll arrive for the Jan. 11-13 sessions, when you plan to depart, how you'll be traveling (car, train, plane—maybe even afoot!), how many in your party and what accommodations you will need. And please remember to send along a \$5 deposit for each reservation—returnable in the event of cancellation.

That just about covers it. The rest is up to you. Will we see you at North Platte? Let us know your wishes . . . American National Live Stock Assn., 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.



THE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

OFFICERS of the American National have worked to good effect for the past few weeks in lining up a program of speakers and activities for the 52nd annual convention at North Platte, Nebr., Jan. 11-13. A list of the men who have already accepted invitations to address the delegates and guests include:

Colonel Paul P. Logan, who headed the army's meat buying during the war. He is now director of food and equipment research in the National Restaurant Association, Chicago, and he will speak on "Meat and the Public Feeding Industry," an industry which feeds 65,000,000 people every day.

General Harry H. Johnson, co-director of the U. S.-Mexico commission on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, who will speak on the new fight against aftosa being waged with millions of doses of vaccine. Cattleman should be greatly interested in his report of the current situation with respect to the disease.

F. W. Hinkhouse of West Liberty, Ia., president of the Iowa Beef Producers Association, who will represent his phase of the industry with "Observations and Experiences of an Iowa Cattle Feeder."

Kent Leavitt, president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, Millbrook, N. Y., who will talk of range conservation. (Mr. Leavitt is known to favor the local cooperation plan of promoting conservation on lands rather than direct bureaucratic control.)

Walter Netsch, vice-president of Armour & Co., Chicago, is another of the nationally known figures who will be on the program. Mr. Netsch was also a speaker at last year's meeting in Idaho.

The possibility of price control, the tariff question, livestock sanitation, taxation, public relations matters—these and other timely and interesting subjects will have a place in the program at North Platte. A good idea of the importance of these topics to be dealt with during the three days is contained in Secretary Mollin's Call for Convention in this issue. As is there pointed out, the American National serves not alone the adult cattleman, but also his wife and his young sons and daughters. Members of the CowBelles and the National Juniors will all be on deck for their share of the activity, the information and the fun of the 52nd yearly meeting.

The mid-week dating this year has

been arranged in consideration of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, to take place the following week. Stockmen can plan on going directly to the Mile High City from North Platte.

As for the host city—North Platte, the county seat of Lincoln County, is located on the main line of the Union Pacific and is also on the transcontinental route of United Air Lines. A special distinction is that it is the original home of Buffalo Bill. It is a shipping point for the products of a spacious irrigated district, the oldest in Nebraska, and is at the junction of the North and South Platte Rivers. Livestock and meat packing stand high on the city's list of major industrial activities, which also include dairy food products, flour, hatcheries, grain elevators and ice manufacturing. The surrounding area is essentially ranch country, and the city itself is the gateway to a famous wild fowl hunting territory.

After this brief description, we can suggest only that you come and get acquainted, or renew old acquaintanceship. North Platte and the friendly people of Nebraska are waiting to welcome you to what promises to be a broadly informative and entertaining meeting.

BULLETS vs. LARIATS



By E. V. WILCOX

A BATTLE ROYAL IS ON FOR THE possession and use of the public domain. The contending armies are, on one side, 25,000,000 hunters and anglers plus an infinity of sightseers and, on the other side, 350,000 cattlemen and wool growers in the 11 western range states. On the face of it the odds in numbers are 7 to 1 against the rangers, and that bodes pretty tough going for T-bones and lamb chops.

The battlefield is not limited to the 11 range states—not by seven rows of sour apple trees. Through sympathizers with one side or the other the fight has spread over every state in the Union. The lines are still forming and are being swelled daily by draft and voluntary enlistment. Federal officials of every stripe from cabinet head down to humble clerk, state officials from governors to constables, county officers and thousands upon thousands of clubs, societies, committees and even sewing circles and housewives' organizations are in the front lines or commissariat or among the camp followers of the contending legions.

Almost every newspaper in the United States has taken sides, firing heavy salvos from time to time or doing a bit of sniping. Weekly and monthly magazines have joined in the combat. In fact it's the literary brass hats in this Armageddon of the sagebrush and chaparral who have injected the conflict into every field of human thought and endeavor, including cosmic cycles, sociology and politics.

Starting out on a study of the western grazing area, as I did in Montana in 1896, I thought the problem centered in

determining how best to utilize the forage that carpeted the range. That meant the rational assignment of the sheep and cattle population to the job of transforming the grass into products for human consumption. But riding over the range country again the past summer, somewhat overburdened with the published propaganda of interested parties, I heard how badly outmoded my simple notion of the grass problem had become.

"We want two guarantees," argued M. C. Petersen, president of the Wyoming federation of sportsmen's clubs. "First, that these lands, regardless of who gets them, are protected from spoliation and abuse; secondly, that our present privileges of hunting and fishing on these same lands be unrestricted and unimpaired." The background for this demand was supplied by L. J. Palmer, a forest ecologist. "Hunting and fishing available to all have been a part of the American tradition," said he. "The maintenance of this opportunity for the tens of millions of hunters and fishermen is of increasing importance. Inevitably public funds must furnish the major opportunity for free public hunting and fishing. Agriculture has destroyed the natural environment for game. This environment must be restored to give every citizen the pleasure of hunting."

So, it is argued, we must turn back the pages of history to the neolithic era and go nimrodding in a government-managed, artificial wilderness, already overcrowded by 140,000,000 human beings faced with income taxes and dollar beef. And the taxpayers must provide venison and trout to serve in lieu of the old Roman bread and circuses to keep

the proletariat contented, and also provide pleasant jobs for the self-proliferating army of federal employees who claim that by reason of their "professional training" they alone know what should be done with the game, grass, soils, trees, mountains and everything else west of the 100th meridian.

To a few of the literati like Bernard DeVoto and A. H. Carhart, who by dint of much writing keep the notion alive, "a small selfish clique of radical land grabbers, powerful beyond its numbers, is bent on getting possession of millions of acres which belong to the American people. If the West cannot control the exceedingly small number of people whose program would destroy it, the rest of the country will have to control them for the West's sake and its own."

And who constitutes this strangely powerful clique? A few cattlemen who would like to buy a little more land to carry on their business of producing beef. I have talked with many of them. They seem not to be peculiar folk. But "east is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet"—at least not without an argument. From the earliest days of the republic the federal government has proceeded on the assumption that while the West might be subdivided into states and admitted into the family they would be accepted only on the understanding that their property in land belonged not exclusively to them but to all the people. The Vermont farmer is lord of his acres. But any person, citizen or alien in the United States, may claim the hunting and fishing privilege on the land of any rancher in the 11 range states.

Mr. Carhart expressed the fear that the cowman of Colorado might retaliate by claiming the right to graze his cattle on the mall around the Washington Monument. When recently the American ambassador to India visited the capital of the Kingdom of Nepal, an American flag of only 13 stars was displayed. The prime minister had gathered the idea from American sources that the 13 original states constituted "the United States" with which the other states were somewhat loosely federated.

So with one fell swoop the states' rights problem and the east-west tug-of-war are dumped into the cauldron in which we were trying to prepare a simple, palatable mess of grass pottage. And, to make this witches' brew still more goulashy, Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, recently returned from viewing some horrible examples of soil erosion in foreign countries, suggests a bit of caution before going blindly into a fixed program of conserving the range grass empire. Perhaps we should ponder on the phenomenon of weather cycles. "Just when," he asks, "are we in the inexorable swing of secular climate? What relation has present-day climate to that of the recent ice age? Is busy but



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Governor



Vail Pittman

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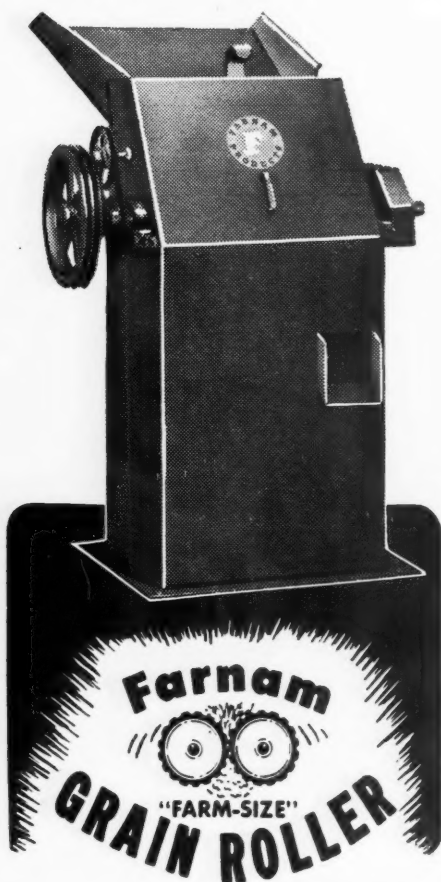
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feeble man blindly running into the disaster of adverse climatic change over which he has no control?"

I can't answer that one. Glacial periods are reputed to occur about every 20,000 years. But the range problem that we are supposedly considering is of some immediate urgency. If the Montana wool grower knew that another glacial era were due within 200 centuries, should he cross Corriedale or Romney Marsh on his Rambouillets to produce a frost-resistant hybrid sheep? And should he reseed his range to crested wheat-grass or big bluestem, or just trust to luck?

But let's hear the botanists' testimony about methods of measuring range depletion. In a 600-page volume on the range issued by the Department of Agriculture, I counted 52 repetitions of the statement that cattlemen and wool growers have rather stupidly followed a "rule-of-thumb" routine in their business and are really not qualified to judge whether the range is improving or deteriorating. One must know how to spot the key grasses or other plants, we are told, analyze the flora, identify all its chief or important components under their correct names, carefully note any changes in the flora from year to year, whether the muhly grass is disappearing and the creosote bush taking its place, etc., etc.

Ultimately, however, the results of any system of management must be translated out of the botanical terminology into pounds of beef and mutton. That's the stockman's yardstick, and he either nets money enough to buy a new car or the sheriff gets him, according to circumstances. I visited the Manitou Experimental Range of the Forest Service to observe their tests with 60 or more species of grasses, the comparison of heavy, medium and light grazing and the reseeding and run-off experiments. The men in charge of these studies express the results in pounds of beef per head of steers per month precisely as do the cattlemen, except that the cattlemen can't look to the United States Treasury if they guess wrongly.

In the Washington offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, I was informed that the range is being maltreated and rapidly ruined on practically all of the privately owned grazing land, partly from ignorance and partly from greediness to get the last spear of grass and then quit. I saw nothing of the sort on my recent trip through the public domain. Without exception the grass was in better turf and more vigorous on the privately owned side than over the fence on leased land. The field men of the departments of Interior and Agriculture are in daily contact with actuality and are not so prone to indulge in wild generalities as are the swivel-chair gentry. To paraphrase Dean Swift's struggle with flea bites:

"Great bureau chiefs give underlings the pass-word they're to go on,

(Continued on Page 37)

Kelland Defends Stockmen

The November issue of Harper's magazine carries the following letter from Author Clarence Budington Kelland, writing on behalf of the stockmen in the public lands situation:

"Nobody knows more definitely than I how futile it is to write indignant letters to the editor, but once again I am stirred to pay my respects to (Bernard) DeVoto and the pieces he has been doing in Harper's.

"No one has a higher regard for DeVoto as an historian than I, but when he adventures into the field of polemics and abandons the scholarly point of view for the regrettable mental state of the propagandist, he derails himself and ends up in the bushes of prejudice and misinformation.

"For a great many years I have been intimately concerned in the problems of the 11 land grant states and the crying iniquity of vast federal land holdings. The underlying question apparently is one of which Mr. DeVoto has no understanding, or, if he has understanding, he, as more or less of a radical, chooses with the common or garden radical technique to distort and misstate.

"He seems to have made no study of the evils brought about by the absentee landlordism of the federal government. Or the character and integrity of the several states. He does not seem to perceive that a state which owns and controls only about 13 per cent of its area, as is the case with Arizona, is not a state at all, but a sort of colony operated not in accordance with republican principles, but unfortunately in the bureaucratic hands of remote appointees of various federal departments. My state is required to operate, live, finance itself, and provide for its welfare upon only some 13 per cent of its area,

"Even if this vast stretch of land were efficiently administered by remote bureaucrats it would be a violation of the basic rights of the states and of the principles of local self-government. There are very few of us who advocate



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placing more than a fraction of these lands in private ownership. What we advocate is the removing of them from absentee landlordism and placing the ownership in the state itself.

"This, basically, is not a quarrel of the cattle industry, nor of the lumber industry, nor any other industry. It is a crucial question of whether this country shall be an organization of 48 states delegating certain designated powers to Washington; or whether the states shall continue progressively to lose their status and the central government shall continue on its headlong way toward some sort of statism such as we see in Europe.

"I maintain that the integrity and individuality of the several states must not be imperiled. I maintain that a state must own its own land, with the exception of such portions as are essential to national defense and other and stated purposes obviously essential for the public welfare.

"Local self-government is the foundation of liberty, and especially so in a nation as vast and as far-flung as the United States. It is an axiom that it is more efficient to handle local affairs locally than it is through some distant, impersonal, political bureaucracy. A considerable area of my state, Arizona, is vested in the state. Only a small fraction of that vested in Washington.

POST SCRIPT

The common trait to long delay
Is one I note with sorrow;
The fence we do not fix today,
Won't turn the stock tomorrow.

—HOWARD HAYNES.

Our own portion, I maintain, is more honestly, more fairly, more efficiently operated through our system of land leases than the federal portion subject to the captious and arrogant whims of bureaucratic employees occupying almost the unpleasant position and exercising the tyrannical authority of satraps.

"If Mr. DeVoto would restudy the fabric of this government and even cast an eye over the Constitution, it might in some slight degree alter his point of view. If, of course, the point of view of a radical propagandist is capable of alteration.

"The whole question is not one of T-bone steaks or enormous ranches, as Mr. DeVoto seems to indicate, but of local self-government as opposed to absentee landlordism.

"Nor is the ranch or large area as compared with the eastern farm or small area one which should be inveighed against without stating the facts which make necessary the condition. I, for instance, was the owner of a ranch whose area was 50,000 acres. On my land I

could maintain but 15 cattle per square mile. A square mile of land seems a great deal to the owner of 60 acres. But when the owner of the 60 is informed that he can maintain more cattle on his little plot than a western ranch can maintain on a square mile, his point of view might alter.

"Armchair experts have been assaulting the 11 western states with vigor and venom, reaching the public with propaganda deriving from an incredible fund of misinformation. There has been deliberate distortion of fact. There has been abysmal ignorance, much of which derives from the un-American and unstable thinking of our so-called intellectual liberals, who, in actuality, form the rungs of the ladder up which either Fascism or Communism climbs to power. The history of the plight of Europe teaches us that it is by using as cats' paws the intellectual do-gooders that Communism has driven in its entering wedge.

"You might suggest to Mr. DeVoto that the historian is not true to his obligation if he always tosses a coin so it comes tails. There is a head on the other side of the penny.

"I should be delighted if, in ordinary fairness, you would publish these few feeble words whose intent is not to find fault, but to state the underlying issue in honest terms."

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Fat Cattle
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Sale Calendar
Quarter Horse
Sale
Jan. 17
Hereford Sale
Jan. 18
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Angus Sale
Jan. 19
Feeder Cattle
Sale
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THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELECTION OF BULLS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS ★ HEREFORDS ★ SHORTHORNS

RODEO AND HORSE SHOW



One Thing Dopesters Agree on: Continued Good Meat Demand

By H. W. French

RECEIPTS OF RANGE CATTLE from the Rocky Mountain area, during late October and early November were very liberal and from 60 to 75 per cent consisted of stockers and feeders. Meanwhile the grain-fed steers and heifers at most markets were light to moderate with the possible exception of Chicago and Kansas City.

The market has sagged considerably on most classes during the past month and after mid-November further declines were registered. The late decline was most severe on cows and stocker and feeder steers. It was a very uneven deal all month on most classes, and packers have been complaining about a very unsatisfactory dressed beef trade.

The big end of the grainfeds were of a shortfed variety and cattle fed 150 days or longer were very scarce, the percentage of choice probably being the smallest of the season. The price range continued wide in every branch of the trade and the spread is not expected to narrow to any extent.

Many have been surprised at the downward trend of fed cattle when such offerings are not abundant. Fur-

ther declines may be in sight although everybody looks for some improvement with the end of the range shipping season which is nearly at hand. Some believe that with cheaper feed costs that the market for grainfeds will not be very encouraging the remainder of the year, as they are expecting low priced hogs to have a bearish influence on cattle.

Labor is seeking a more favorable position and, with full employment still with us, livestock prices may change for the better, but if they continue to go down many feeders will show losses on current operations. The percentage of good cows is much smaller than several weeks ago, and it may be some time before fed cows show up in any volume.

Abundant Feed Grains

Supplies of feed grains for the 1948-49 season are 30 per cent larger than a year ago. Supplies of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums on Oct. 1 totaled 124,600,000 tons, compared with 93,712,000 tons a year ago and 115,612,000 tons two years ago. Disappearance of corn, oats and barley July through Octo-

ber this season is put slightly below 16,000,000 tons.

Nearly 13,500,000 bushels of corn arrived at the terminals during the five days ending Nov. 10. These offerings were readily taken by feed manufacturers and other buyers and prices advanced 5 cents or more at most markets. The Nov. 1 estimate placed the 1948 corn crop at 365 million bushels or 12 per cent above the previous record of 1946.

There was a big decrease in slaughter of cattle and calves under federal inspection in October, a slight increase in hogs and a small decrease in sheep. For the 10 months slaughter for all species was down, cattle showing 16 per cent decrease, calves over 11 per cent, hogs over 3 per cent and sheep nearly 9 per cent.

Exports of Canadian cattle to the United States through Oct. 27 totaled 158,713, and calves 19,626. By these figures it is evident that the movement will be somewhat above advance estimates. Most of the cattle were of medium to good grade and the big end of them sold as feeders.

Those shipping both range and fed cattle have been watching the markets closely and prospective feeder buyers often appear on the market to look the situation over. Often they go home without buying anything but come back later and purchase a few loads, apparently having decided that feeding cattle are about as low as they are going to get the remainder of the year.

Drouth conditions have been improved in many sections and feed is abundant with lower costs for corn and other grains already here. Unfortunately, many of the cattle now being marketed were put in the lots when feed prices were higher and the owners are wondering what to do, some of them indicating that they have no intention of holding anything back that is ready for market.

They prefer to sell out and make replacements at less money and start all over again, expecting the feeding margin to be more favorable within a short time. There are a few caught with heavy cattle that are not disposed to unload as current prices would mean a loss, but such men are in the minority.

Many are talking enough shortfed cattle for the next two months to offset the lack of grassfat offerings and this may mean a very unsettled market for anything which does not grade average good or better. Very few are looking for a February break, such as was reported last year.

When you discuss the prospects of the supply and prices for the next few months you can get any answer you want, and the experts are far apart in their ideas. We do know that the demand for beef was high in 1948 and at the present writing it appears as though it will be big in 1949.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Unofficial reports show that from Aug. 16 to Nov. 3, 175,400 head of cattle and dressed beef equivalent to 75,000 more had come in from Canada. These 99 cows were the first shipment of Canadian cattle received at the Chicago stockyard. They averaged 1,662 pounds per head and belonged to Kutchen Brothers of McGrath, Alberta.

ANNOUNCING! IMPROVED MODERNIZED ARCHER LINSEED OIL MEAL AND PELLETS

Get 2 Pounds More Protein per
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Two extra pounds of protein in every 100 pound sack...controlled in production for uniformity...less dust! That's modern Archer Quality *Extracted* Linseed Oil Meal produced the *Continuous Solvent Extraction* Way.

Continuous Extraction, the modern, efficient processing method pioneered by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been used successfully for more than fifteen years in processing soybeans. Archer 44% soybean oil meal, produced the Continuous Extraction way, has demonstrated its superiority over "old style" processed meals in feeding efficiency. Now this proven processing method has been applied to flax seed!

Result... Archer *Extracted* Linseed Oil Meal... a better meal that excels "old style" linseed oil meals in protein content and efficiency. This, the first major improvement for many years in processing linseed oil meal gives you a highly palatable meal that produces top bloom and finish. Archer Quality *Extracted* Linseed Oil Meal is built to fit your feeding program...to help you get bigger, more profitable returns.

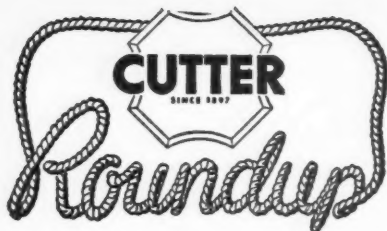
When ordering this better linseed oil meal through your feed dealer, specify Archer Quality *Extracted* Linseed Oil Meal in Pellets or granular Meal. Detailed information and samples will be sent to interested feeders on request.

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Did I run into a batch of early winter weather when I was making my regular November swing through the cow country! Makes my knees knock yet, just to think about it. You see, I plain forgot to take my woolies along... and it wasn't long till my bones were rattling like the brake rods of a Model T. Well, even though I got smart ~~mighty~~ quick and invested in heavy socks, warm gloves and long-handled underwear, I ended up in a hotel room with a fine case of pains, aches and sniffles. I was ornery as a sick goat till the local M. D. broke it up for me with penicillin.

Being bedfast, I had lots of time to think. If exposure to cold weather is that hard on an ordinarily healthy guy like me (who should know enough, in the first place, to pile on extra jeans when the snow flies)... then, is it any wonder that animals, with no extra coats to slip into, have such a rough time of it when the mercury starts skidding?

Sure, it's hard on your stock when the weather changes suddenly... and I'm sure you've had plenty of experience with two of their commonest winter ailments: shipping-fever pneumonia in cattle, and strangles in both horses and mules. Did you know, though, that one of the best treatments for both infections is just what the doctor gave me for my cold — penicillin?

In treating shipping-fever pneumonia or strangles, you could use water-soluble penicillin... but I've a hunch you'll prefer longer-acting Cutter P.O.W.* (Penivet* in Oil and Wax). P.O.W. keeps effective levels of penicillin in the blood stream longer — and that adds up to fewer injections to do the job.

Recommended dosage of P.O.W. for treating either strangles or shipping-fever pneumonia: a single dose of 1,000,000 units for mature animals; a single dose of 500,000 units for colts or calves. Repeat in 24 hours, if necessary, until the infection is well under control.

I'll be seeing you in '49... in the meantime, have a swell Christmas.

Gim

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley 10, California

P.S. If snow-glare is causing pink-eye in your herd, you'll find Cutter Trisulfanol* gives fast, effective relief. It's a combination of 3 sulfas — supplied with an atomizer, and all you do is spray it into the eye.

*Cutter Trade Names

I talked with one feeder who in recent years has fed only the common and medium steers and heifers and he intends to continue that practice. He buys ear corn and grinds it along with other feeds and puts his cattle on what he terms a full feed from the very first day they are put in the lot. Most feeders, however, gradually increase the amount of feed and are weeks before they get their cattle on full feed.

Since the slaughter cattle prices have been sliding, buyers of feeders have become rather bearish and forced a decline which carried replacement cattle to the low point of the season at many points. Lower cattle costs, together with cheaper feed costs should keep prices of future fat cattle arrivals much below the peak of 1948 but not necessarily on an unprofitable basis.

Shipments of cattle into the eight Corn Belt states during October totaled 259,214, up nearly 9,000 from a year ago, while shipments of sheep to the same area at 301,995 showed nearly 250,000 decrease. The movement of cattle into Iowa for the July through October period showed 5 per cent decrease but the in-movement to Nebraska and Illinois showed an increase of 7 and 9 per cent, respectively.

It appeared as though the number of cattle on feed at the end of October would be as large as last year, or slightly larger. Feed grain supplies were even greater than indicated a month earlier. Some of the Corn Belt states have a small number on feed and others show an increase. Feeding in the western states will be larger than last year with a record number in California and nearly as many in Colorado as the record number of last year.

The wheat pasture area of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas lacked surface moisture so that wheat for cattle pasture has been almost non-existent. Late October rains improved the situation in the northern Texas Panhandle. Sugar beet by-products feeds in Colorado will be smaller but hay and grain are plentiful.

Current information indicates that Corn Belt feeders will market the bulk of their cattle by the end of the year, making it evident that the percentage of high good and choice will be smaller than last year. According to reports from four markets the average feeder steers during October cost \$45 more than a year earlier.

As Per Prediction

Hog receipts increased materially and tops are getting very close to the level of \$20 predicted several months ago when hogs were several dollars higher than around mid-November. Even the most bearish do not anticipate the need of the use of support prices soon.

Because of the abundance of new corn and the declining price, many hogs are being fed to heavier weights so that currently buyers are favoring the bar-

rows and gilts around 180 to 240 pounds, where a short time ago those up to 260 pounds and better were selling at or near the top. The price spread between weights is getting wider and may get much bigger.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are on the decline as most of the rangers have been marketed and it is too early for lambs to come from the feedlots. Light to moderate supplies are expected until after the end of the year.

The 1949 feeding season should be a profitable one as it may be time to boom lamb prices. Hogs and cattle have been going down and usually there is one class of livestock that is bullish and perhaps the coming season it will be lambs.

Recent markets have been very irregular and despite rather light supplies the market has not displayed any strength. The dressed trade was reportedly in bad shape but the New York dressed lamb market around mid-November advanced \$2 or more. Poultry may have some influence on the market because of Thanksgiving and Christmas when so many insist on eating Turkey.

Sheep and lambs to be fed for market this winter and spring are expected to be considerably below a year ago and may be the lowest in more than 20 years. A sharp reduction is certain in the Corn Belt, and all the western states are expected to feed fewer lambs than last year. There is some uncertainty about the number which will be handled on wheat pastures but at present the prospects are poor. Dry conditions and insufficient volunteer and sown wheat pastures caused considerable shifting of the lambs in Kansas which on Nov. 1 were estimated at 325,000.

Lamb feeding in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado may come up to last year but the number in northern Colorado may be off 15 per cent although more lambs will be fed there than indicated a month ago. November and December shipments into western Nebraska are not expected to equal those of a year earlier. The reduction in California will not be so great as in other lamb feeding states.

PROGRAM FOR JUNIORS AT NORTH PLATTE

Here's the schedule of events as mapped out for the Juniors at the American National Live Stock Association convention at North Platte, Nebr., Jan. 11-13:

1. The program starts promptly at 10:30 on Jan. 11.
2. Each state will furnish a "number" on the program.
3. A movie, showing year round operation of a ranch, will be shown.
4. Juniors' breakfast the morning of the 12th; Juniors' dinner on the 12th, too.
5. Combine with the regular cattlemen's convention at noon the 12th.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Special Vitamin Boost in
FUL-O-PEP
RANGE CUBES
promotes
BIG CALF
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Here's what RANCHERS
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LORIN S. McDOWELL,
Big Spring, Tex., says:

"Last year I fed 60 tons of Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes and had such good results I fed 90 tons this year. I had about a 90% calf crop this year, which I consider unusual because of the drought we had."

GREEN L. SELMAN,
Freedom, Okla., says:

"I winter 700 to 1000 cows on Ful-O-Pep, and find that it does the job better than cottonseed cake or any other feed I have ever used. It gives me an exceptionally fine calf crop."

KENNETH H. DAVIS,
X BAR D Ranch, Cholame, Calif., says:

"Last year, I carried my cows through the fall and winter on wheat stubble and Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. They came through the season with less calving trouble than we have ever had before."

Only Ful-O-Pep provides these
SPRING RANGE BENEFITS
all year 'round

Every cattleman knows the value of fresh green grass in the spring for putting his cow herd in top condition.

And that's why so many ranchers are switching to Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes for winter feeding . . . it provides many of the nutritional benefits of spring range every month in the year.

You see, Range Cubes are fortified with Concentrated Spring Range*, which is derived from fresh green grass itself. This Vitamin Boost—combined with both animal and vegetable proteins and organic-source minerals—provides your cows with many nutrients needed to promote *easy calving and big calf crops.*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

So, this winter, do as many other successful cattlemen are doing: switch to vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. See your local Ful-O-Pep Dealer . . . or, for more information, write to The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago 4, Ill.



Association Notes

In recent Florida meetings, the Polk County Cattlemen's Association and the DeSoto Cattlemen's Association elected new officers for the coming year: In the Polk County group, meeting at Lakeland, Ben H. Griffin, Jr., of Frostproof was elected president and Hugh Alexander of Lake Wales became secretary-treasurer. The Desoto cattlemen, in convention at Arcadia, named B. F. Welles, Jr., president; Donald McKay, vice-president; W. L. Woods, secretary-treasurer, and John H. Turner, representative to the state association. This meeting was followed by a pasture tour of the county.

When members of the Trinity-Mendocino-Lake Counties Cattlemen's Association met at Potter Valley, Calif., a month ago, they elected the following officers: John Hildebrand, Kelseyville, president; Henry Dickey, Potter Valley, vice-president; D. T. Bennitt, Willits, secretary-treasurer. Directors are Clyde Eddie, John D. Sagehorn, Arthur Gray, Roland Williams and Elmer Bauer.

State legislative matters will highlight business at the fourth quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, scheduled for Dec. 17-18 at Carlsbad. The date for the annual convention, usually held in Albuquerque in March, will also be taken up at Carlsbad.

The Morrow County (Oregon) Stockgrowers Association was organized last week. Officers are: Harold Erwin, chairman; Herbert Hynd, vice-chairman; Nelson C. Anderson, secretary; Stephen Thompson, treasurer.

Oliver M. Wallop, Big Horn, Wyo., is the new president of the Wyoming Hereford Association, succeeding Earl Von Forell, Wheatland. He was named at a meeting of the group the evening before its third annual show and sale, Nov. 21-22 at Casper. Julius Hewes, Sundance, was elected vice-president, and hard-working, efficient Tony Fellhauer, Laramie, livestock specialist at Wyoming University, secretary.

Directors are: W. H. Harrison, Lusk; Jack Lawrence, Cody; Henry McGinnis, Sheridan; Mrs. Jeanne K. deRham, Jackson; W. D. Sidley, Encampment; George

Miller, Thayne; Jack Dinwiddie, Centennial; Wm. G. Metz, Buffalo, and Arthur Sheldorf, Sundance.

Fifty members were present at the meeting.

Reports from California, as this issue goes to press, indicate that last year's attendance of more than 1,000 persons will be surpassed for the 32nd annual convention of the California Cattlemen's Association at San Jose. Among speakers who had accepted invitations to address the Californians on Dec. 2 and 3 were President A. A. Smith of the American National, Sterling, Colo.; Alan Rogers, chairman of the National's public relations committee, Ellensburg, Wash.; Calvin L. Blaine of Phoenix, Ariz., traffic expert who serves both the National and the California association.

Those wanting reprints of the recent story in Farm Journal, "Give the Cattleman a Fair Deal," may order them from the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo. They are free.

The North Dakota Hereford Breeders Association, meeting recently at Dickinson, voted \$200 for the National Live Stock Tax Committee. Richard Baumgarten is president of the association. . . . The North Dakota Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association recently voted \$100 for the tax committee. M. H. McDonald is secretary of this association.

The Hardy County Cattlemen's Association, at a meeting at Zolfo Springs, Fla., elected Jack Cliett president; King Kong Smith vice president, and E. H. Vance secretary. . . . The Osceola County (Fla.) Cattlemen's Association recently adopted a resolution adding a \$1,000 reward to the state cattlemen's association reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing cattle from a member. . . . The Sumpter County Cattlemen's Association held a meeting at Oxford, Fla., recently.

Two branches of the California Cattlemen's Association recently held meetings. The Santa Barbara gathering was notable for an interested discussion on hide and brand matters. The Monterey cattlemen at their dinner meeting voted a contribution to the parent organization. The president, John Guthrie, and the secretary, J. Edgar Dick, of the CCA attended both meetings.

E. H. Spoor, Berkeley, Calif., has been re-elected president of the California Polled Hereford Association. Paul Greening, Pomona, was named vice-president, and Dr. Benjamin T. Bonelli, Saugus, secretary-treasurer.

In the platform of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association as adopted in early November at Cody, Wyo., is the re-

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We wish to point out that we are in business every day. We do not "buy when prices are low and sell when prices are high". We minimize the price risk by operating on all price levels.

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quest that since "the Forest Service has not carried on a constructive program of range development" the Soil Conservation Service cooperate with stockmen in reseeding; clearing brush; conserving and spreading water; develop water resources; control rodents, and control noxious weeds.

The Modoc National Forest Grazing Advisory Board (California) has run into serious difficulties with the Forest Service and feels now that "the administration of all the government controlled lands used for grazing within the Modoc National Forest (should) be placed in the Bureau of Land Management." A resolution to that effect recently adopted said that if the Forest Service continues its policies serious injury to the economic stability of the communities in the forest will result.

Association Sidelights

Down in Arizona the Mohave Stock Growers have dug up an idea that might interest other such groups looking for additional revenue: The Arizona News Letter reports that the enterprising Mohave stockmen wrote to a list of Hereford breeders about getting a bull to raffle during a rodeo. The owner of the animal they decided to buy was cooperative enough to send along with him a sack of the same feed that had brought him along to that point, so that he could continue on the same diet while awaiting the event. When the 920-pound yearling was raffled off, the delighted members found themselves with close to \$1,000 to donate to the American National, as well as a little clear money for their own association.

The top calf at the annual calf sale staged by the Yavapai Cattle Growers recently at Hays Ranch, Peeples Valley, Ariz., was owned by Charlie Orme of Mayer, Ariz.; second-place calf by A. Nunn of Chino Valley; third by Ralston and Rhodes of Sedona, and fourth by Mrs. Hobart Reed of Chino Valley. Average on 66 calves sold was \$138 a head (see November Producer). Proceeds of this sale, as in the past dozen years, are used to finance the association as well as to contribute generously to the Arizona Cattle Growers and the American National.

G. W. Evans of Magdalena, N. M., the president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, recently reported on encouraging words from the BAI. The bureau has notified state officials that New Mexico is the only state west of the Mississippi River that has less than 2 per cent infection of Bang's disease in cattle.

In order that small cattle breeders of the state might be able to show at Chicago's International, Nov. 27-Dec. 4, North Dakota livestock men devised a new means of pooling resources and manpower for the trip. The "NDAC Special," composed of two carloads of prize animals and herdsman, was the result.

The Florida Citrus Canners Cooperative has announced it is making 300,000 gallons of citrus molasses available without charge to cattlemen, to prove its high nutritional value as cattle feed. "It's right on our own doorsteps," said a spokesman for the group, "and just about the cheapest feed that cattle producers can buy."

At an auction sale Nov. 12, the Klickitat River (Wash.) Cattlemen's Association sold more than 300 head of beef cattle. The association plans to sponsor another such sale at White Swan in the near future.

Grand National Champion



Perry Workley of Blanca, Colo., with "Black Nugget," his grand champion of the Grand National Livestock Exposition at San Francisco last month. The animal brought \$150 per cwt. for his 1,280 pounds.

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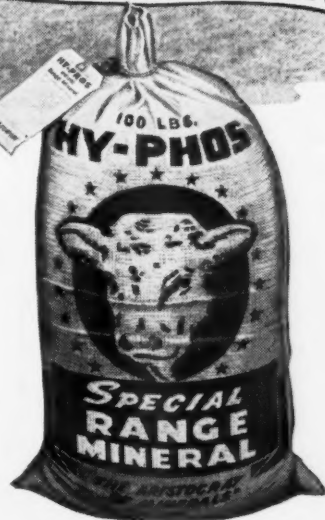
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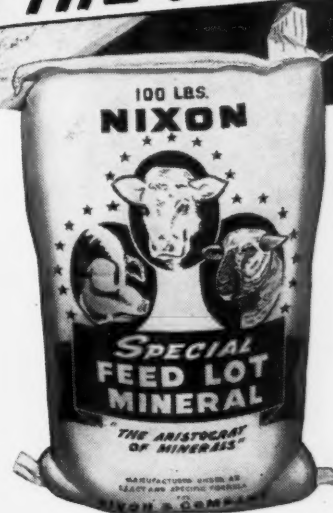
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DENVER'S ELEPHANT CORRAL

By MARGUERITE RIORDAN

(CONCLUDED FROM NOVEMBER)

Writing of scenes in the Denver House in 1859, Albert D. Richardson, the famous eastern correspondent who came west with Horace Greeley and spent several years traveling there, said in his book "Beyond the Mississippi": "I saw the probate judge of the county lose 30 Denver lots in less than 10

minutes at cards in this public saloon, on Sunday morning. Afterwards, I observed the county sheriff pawning his revolver for \$20 to spend in betting at faro. There were no women and children and hence none of that public opinion. . . ."

One night when the hilarity was at its height a miner entered and approached the faro table, took a large

pouch of gold dust from his pocket and placed it on the five spot.

"Does it all go?" asked the dealer. The miner grunted. Then the dealer began slowly to turn over the cards. Before the first half dozen were played the pouch was lost.

The miner grabbed desperately for his gold, but the gambler whipped out his gun and shot. The men of the orchestra, in one practiced movement, dropped themselves and their instruments behind the small enclosure which, with their own safety in mind, they had thoughtfully lined with sheet iron for just such an emergency.

The moment quiet again reigned, the orchestra members bobbed up, while Jones, their leader, beat time with his bow and sang:

"He, boys, ho!

Ain't you glad you're out of the wilderness?

Ha, boys, ho!"

Jones was an original genius, and usually wrote his own songs, which were suited to the times and tastes of his audience. His masterpiece was called "Betsy from Pike" and he was called a dozen times a night to sing it. It was set to the music of "Villikins and his Dinah."

On a Business Basis

A current arrangement existed at the Corral between the house gamblers and the professional gamblers. The owners of the Corral had no interest in the games, merely renting tables and accessories by the day, the week or the month. This caused a great deal of scandal and criticism, as a "transient" gambler would bring in a tenderfoot, fleece him in some confidence game and then quickly disappear. When the dupe would complain, the house would disclaim all responsibility. At the time, accounts printed in eastern papers might lead one to believe that every morning men went through the streets picking up the dead after a night of shooting and bloodshed.

Sundays, at first, were no different from any other day, but gradually a distinction was made by many of the miners, who set it aside for the washing of their dirty clothes. In 1860, with the coming of the church and Father Machebeuf, a new order began . . . but gambling and carousing did not give way easily or quickly. It took years fully to establish this new way of life. There were always "tenderfeet" and "pilgrims" to be fleeced, and there were many men who made a living—and a good one, too—at this game.

On the other hand, despite the condemnation of his trade and his character, the early gambler had many things in his favor. He usually was hard and dangerous, but this was merely a measure of defense. The gamblers contributed heavily to churches and to charities. Most of them would refuse to play with a man who they knew could ill afford to play because of

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family responsibilities. The gamblers were a well dressed, quiet lot, and many of them were well educated. They were temperate drinkers, and most of them would fight only as a last resort. Admittedly there were exceptions to these generalities, but the average gambler prided himself on his profession and chose to regard himself as a gentleman.

Denver society was a strange medley. There were Americans from every quarter of the Union, Mexicans, Indians, half-breeds, trappers, speculators, gamblers, desperadoes, broken-down politicians and honest men. Almost every day was enlivened by a little shooting match.

While the great Corral was crowded with people, drunken ruffians sometimes fired five or six shots from their revolvers, frightening everybody pell-mell out of the room but seldom wounding anyone.

"One day," wrote Albert Richardson, "I heard the barkeeper politely ask a man lying on a bench to move. The recumbent one replied to the request with his revolver. At first the barkeeper bore such activities good-naturedly, but one day a shot grazed his ear. Thereupon he remarked that there was such a thing as carrying a joke too far and this one was about played out. Then he buckled on two revolvers and swore he would kill the next man who took a shot at him. He was not troubled afterward."

Those were the rough old times in the 60's, when horse thieves were hung without judge or jury, and murderers were allowed to explain and move on.

Coin of the Realm

Gold dust was the money of the day, and so expert did men become in measuring it out between thumb and forefinger that a man could "pinch" out a dollar in dust accurately enough that he neither asked nor gave change in return. The amount of dust taken between thumb and forefinger was considered a quarter, and bartenders in those days were frequently hired because of the size of their hands.

Denver Hall was the headquarters for everyone: "Haw" Tabor, the Midas of Leadville; Charley Harrison, gambler, who was said to be the fastest draw and the best shot in the West; Uncle Dick Wootton, dispenser of "Taos Lightning"; Soapy Smith, the Robin Hood of the Rockies, and the adventurers and tenderfeet who gathered there to sip their drinks, to get their occasional letters or to hear the news of the day.

Here came Horace Greeley and other newspapermen to discover for themselves if the reports of the gold strikes had any foundation. If legend can be believed, Greeley came on one of the first stages to make the trip, and he and his companions helped build the road as they came along. He took lodging that first night at Elephant Corral, and true to western tradition he was called upon for

a speech.

Standing in one corner of the huge front room, while the tipplers at the bar on one side silently sipped their drinks and, on the other side, the gamblers respectfully suspended the shuffling of cards and the counting of money, Mr. Greeley, the great editor and prohibitionist, made a strong anti-drinking, anti-gambling speech. The crowd in Elephant Corral or, as Mr. Greeley dubbed it, "The Astor House of the Gold Fields," received the speech in perfect good humor and after a rousing cheer went back to the games and the drinks.

After one night here, where the guests

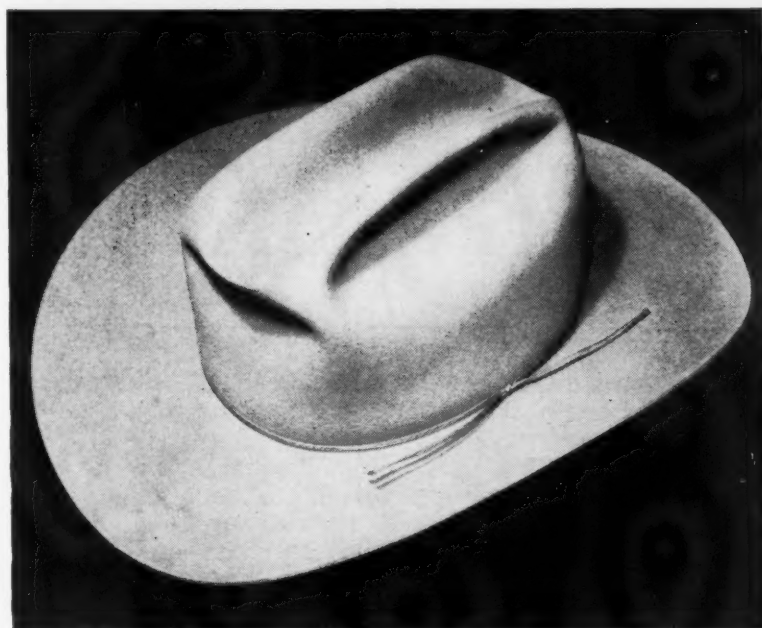
filled their basins from a barrel in the canvas-walled corridor and emptied the dirty water on the floor to keep down the dust, and where all the noise from the front filtered through the canvas walls, Mr. Greeley and his companion, Albert D. Richardson, pre-empted a cabin where they spent the rest of their stay.

Greeley had come out to the Pike's Peak region with the idea of ascertaining for himself the reliability of the accounts of the gold strikes. When news of this got around—and news traveled fast in those days too—the boomers determined that there should be no mistake

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about the first mine to be shown to Mr. Greeley. They told the boys up in Gregory Gulch that Mr. Greeley was on the way, so the miners took an old shotgun and fired gold dust into a partly worked mine favorably located in the gulch, until it had the richness of a Golconda.

Upon the arrival of Greeley they showed him some gold that had just been panned out of this mine. Mr. Greeley called for a shovel and pan, rolled up his sleeves and went down into the pit. He was instructed as to the process of panning and followed this coaching with such good success that he was soon developing paying color in the bottom of the pan. He was encouraged to try again, which he did with equally gratifying results. Then he gathered the dust in a bag and proceeded to write his account. It was upon this same account that the authenticity of the strikes and reputation of the richness of the diggings depended. No wonder the boys decided that they could not afford to take chances.

Evaluation of a Name

Elephant Corral was first known as "Blake & Williams Hall"; then "Den-

ver Hall"; later the "Denver House," and finally as the "Elephant Corral."

The exact date of the opening of the Corral is not known, but the property was in the name of Blake & Williams, builders of the nearby Denver House. Even before Denver House was erected, this site was used as a corral, for it was enclosed by the thick, high groat wall already described. It is not definitely known when this wall was built or by whom, although some believe that Jim Blake, Jim Carlyle (later the treasurer of the state of Colorado) and James McNassar, a rancher noted for his fine horses, were the builders. It is quite possible that the walled enclosure was used as a corral and that the ground was held in squatters' rights.

However that may be, these three men are credited with building the corral proper; that is, the groat walls which enclosed the plot. It could be that the corral was built by Carlyle and McNassar for their own use, and after McNassar left it was used by anyone who needed it. Pre-emption was common in those days.

In 1858 a real estate boom for Denver

City caused A. J. Williams and Charles Blake, of the pioneer mercantile firm of Williams & Blake which had been conducting business in Auraria, to cross Cherry Creek and build the largest building in the Denver City settlement. This building, which was erected under contract by E. A. Willoughby, was a long, low structure, one story and an attic in height, 32 feet wide and 100 feet long. It fronted on the north side of Blake Street, near 15th. For lack of suitable material, the roof was covered with canvas. What remained of their original stock of four loads of merchandise, each drawn by four ox teams, which Charley Blake had freighted in the previous fall, was moved to the new building. Since only a portion of the immense structure was needed for the mercantile business, which was the chief concern of Blake & Williams, the rest of the building became Denver's first hotel. The site occupied by the establishment was, incidentally, the first plotted land in Denver. (The old site no longer touches Cherry Creek, as the stream has long since been filled in so that now the southernmost point is 100 feet from the creek. This land was mortgaged in the year 1861 for \$400,000, which gives one some idea of its importance and value in dollars and cents.)

All merchandise was freighted in, in those days, from the Missouri River by mule and ox teams, so it was natural that mercantile firms provide corrals for the unloading of merchandise and the quartering of animals. Hence the old corral filled a great need for Blake & Williams. The walls, which were constructed of groat (which was merely adobe mixed with cobblestones from Cherry Creek) were originally about two feet thick and eight feet in height, but later the thickness of several additional feet of brick was carried up on top of the groat. These walls served the dual purpose of preventing the escape of stock and providing the loopholes of a protective stockade. The original dimensions enclosed about twice the space of the present corral.



"They must have a short circuit somewhere. The minute I pressed the bell, the lights went out!"

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End of an Era

After the corral had been renamed the Elephant Corral, it was remodeled, enlarged and redone generally. Now, one unhitched and left the wagon there to be guarded from thieves. Horses were stabled in barns at one side. The house offered food, drink and the usual frontier amusements. Horses could be boarded, the owner settling the price to be paid dependent on whether the animal was to be fed grain or only pastured. Many horses were driven out to pasture every morning by a boy attached to the Corral, and returned every evening.

The late John Thams bought the Corral in 1888, and it is still owned by his son, John Thams, Jr. Just after the turn of the century Mr. Thams, who had rebuilt the Corral in 1902 and erected a warehouse, used to ship horses by express to his California customers, so anxious were they to receive their horses without delay. Freight rates in 1912, when most of the shipments were made, were about the same as they are today. Consequently a carload of horses carried an express charge of \$1,500. As this meant about 20 animals to the car, the cost of shipping was extremely high. The carload of horses was coupled to a passenger train and both the man who accompanied the load and the horses rode in state. John Thams, Jr., says he and his sister often went to the coast when his father was sending such a load.

The late Mr. Thams was a typical exponent of the horse age down to the day of his death. He loved horses and was so fond of the old corral, which he had owned for many years and in which he had so long conducted his business, that he set up the present iron gate to mark the actual spot on which the original gate stood and specified that this gate should not be removed during his lifetime. After he retired from business at the Corral he moved to his ranch near Steamboat Springs, where he spent the remainder of his life.

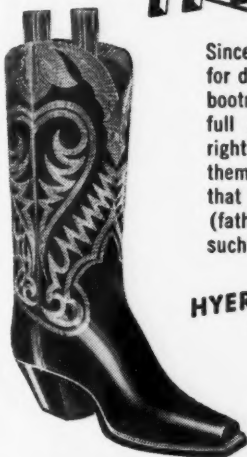
As late as 1910 the Corral was used as a mule and horse market, although the Denver Union Stockyards had supplanted it for large-scale buying. (The Corral is still in use, but now as an auto truck storage lot.)

Most buildings and landmarks are dedicated at the beginning of their service, but even in this respect the Elephant Corral was exceptional, for it was not until 1935 that it received civic and local recognition. On May 5 of that year the Elephant Corral was dedicated with simple ceremonies by representatives of the state, the city, the Colorado Historical Society, the Post Office and the Union Stockyards. However, no dedication was necessary to mark the important place that this old landmark has held in the lives and the memories of Denver's pioneers. The Elephant will live in song and story as long as Denver remains. It saw history in the making and it had its own share in making it.

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Nevada Meeting Urges Range Improvement

WHEN MEMBERS OF THE Nevada State Cattle Association gathered at Ely, Nov. 9-10, for their 14th annual convention, they devoted the first morning to reports—those of President George W. Smith and Secretary C. A. Sewell—and two feature addresses—those of C. E. Favre of the Forest Service and Senator George W. Malone.

The speech of Senator Malone, and that of Senator Pat McCarran on the

following day, dwelt at some length on the matter of public land problems. In the afternoon session, after giving attention to the appointment of committees, the stockmen listened to Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National, who had come from Denver for the meeting, and to Boyd Hammond of the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada.

On the second day, C. B. White, Jr., of the Nevada Tax Commission, discussed tax appraisal problems, as did Bob Turretin, of the same commission. The remarks of these two men brought forth some rather spirited discussion of the question from the floor. A related topic, "Expense of Government," was also the subject of an afternoon speech by Harry S. Allen, director of the Nevada Taxpayers Association.

Dr. Nick Klaish of the state department of agriculture talked on the symptoms and treatment of foot-and-mouth disease as one of the features of this portion of the program.

M. E. McCuiston, a member of the Nevada assembly, spoke to the livestock people of legislative problems likely to come up for action next year. Dr. J. P. Jacks of Cutter Laboratories followed with a showing of motion pictures.

Two additional speakers were Howard Mason of the university experiment station, discussing a proposal for having a separate state statistician for Nevada instead of jointly with Utah, as at present, and Doyle Robinson, president of the United Stockmen's Association at Ely. William B. Wright, former president of the American National, was also called on for a few remarks.

Russell Weeks of Wells, the first vice-president of the organization, was elevated to the presidency. Further results of the officer election included:

John Crosby, Jr., Gardnerville; Oren Boies, O'Neill; Ed Murphy, Elko; Fred Dressler, Gardnerville; Lee Reborse, Golconda, vice-presidents. C. A. Sewell, continues as secretary. Also named was a state-wide representative advisory

board: Elmer Hill, Battle Mountain; Doyle Robinson and George Swallow, Ely; Dan McKinney and John Eacret, Tuscarora; Walter Whittaker, Fallon; John Marvel, Battle Mountain; Dale Reynolds and Ed Murphy, Elko; Russell Weeks and Roger Smith, Wells; John Crosby, Jr., and Henry Berrum, Gardnerville; Lee Reborse, Golconda; Rex Bell, Las Vegas; Fred Strosnider, Yerington. William Wright, George Smith and Walter Gilmer automatically became board members as past presidents of the association.

The livestock men urged a policy permitting greater stability on grazing lands, and that the Forest Service concentrate on range improvement rather than reduction of grazing stock numbers; desired restrictions on further purchase of public land; asked for tariff safeguards for the industry and for support of the capital gains tax measure. They also requested a quarantine station on Swan Island for foot-and-mouth disease inspection; wanted re-classification of grazing lands under Land Management Bureau jurisdiction.

The Nevada stockmen opposed any compulsory program for the control of Bang's disease with presently available methods and urged the freest possible movement of feeder cattle interstate, unhampered by unnecessary sanitary regulations. They also asked for continued support of the foot-and-mouth clean-up program in Mexico.

The next annual meeting will be held by the Nevadans at Elko, in accordance with the constitutional provision that every third meeting take place in that city.

Florida Cattlemen Move Against Fever Tick

ADOPTION OF A BUDGET FOR 1949 which will exceed that of 1948 by about two-thirds and action against the Texas fever tick in the state featured the convention last month of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association at



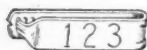
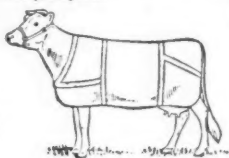
A trio of officers of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association: (left to right) Irlo Bronson, president; N. Ray Carroll, treasurer; J. R. Gunn, executive secretary. All three men are from Kissimmee.

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Sebring. Included in the budget for the coming year is the sum of \$5,000 voted by the stockmen for the 1950 convention of the American National Live Stock Association, for which the Floridians will issue an invitation.

Interest ran high in the tick problem, termed "the most important thing facing the industry today." President Irlo Bronson, in mentioning the recent discovery of ticks in Volusia County, urged stockmen of the state to be alert against the expensive menace, "so it can be brought under control before it gets a chance to spread."

One of the association's resolutions favored wet spraying and inspection of all Florida cattle until the state could be freed of ticks; recommended the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board furnish spray material free to the cattlemen; desired wet inspections at all public auction markets and in connection with interstate movement of cattle; also that hauling vehicles and market premises be thoroughly disinfected. Other questions taken up included flood control, state brand inspection and soil conservation.

Election of officers resulted in the re-naming of the incumbent slate: Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee, president; E. O. Priday, Punta Gorda, first vice-president; Francis Roberts, Zolfo Springs, and Burton Walker, Plant City, second vice-presidents. J. R. Gunn and N. Ray Carroll, both of Kissimmee, are the executive secretary and treasurer, respectively.

American National President A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., devoted the main portion of his address before the convention to a comparison between the livestock business in the West and in the South. Another prominent speaker was Perry E. Murray of Frostproof, newly named speaker of the Florida house of representatives.

Mr. Smith's speech, which mentioned that Florida is second in beef cattle production east of the Mississippi and first in the number of beef cows there; and has, in addition, 1,010,000 head of cattle (as of Jan. 1, 1948) against Colorado's 1,446,000, brought out also "the surprising thing to me . . . that while Florida's gross income from cattle and calves in 1948 was \$19,558,000, Colorado's was \$127,762,000." "In other words," Mr. Smith continued, "while you have approximately 70 per cent of Colorado's cattle numbers, you only have about 15 per cent of Colorado's income from cattle. This is mentioned not to brag about Colorado, but because the figures seemed to me to be so out of proportion and, if correct, to warrant your thought."

Mr. Murray cautioned against a continuation of the trend toward expanded governmental services and higher taxation: "Thirty per cent of our national income is going for taxation."

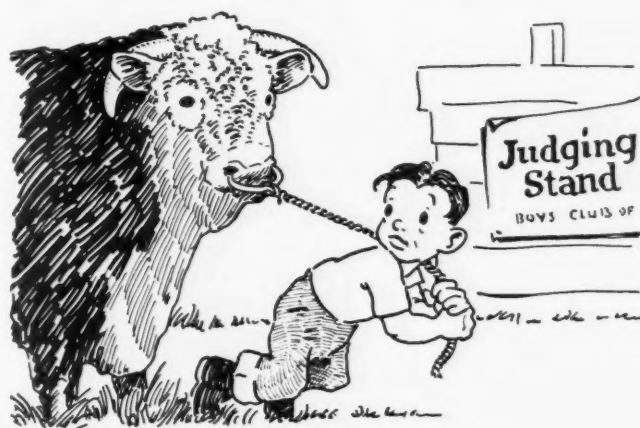
Prior to the convention, directors of the association had renewed a standing reward of \$500 offered in connection with



Braford bull and calves resulting from his breeding to native Florida cows. (Chas. J. Belden photo.)

cattle thefts. Two pasture tours afforded high spots to the cattlemen who chalked up a record attendance on the first day.

An evening barbecue, entertainment by quadrille riders and an organization dance completed the program.



Be strong... Save

Building up cash reserves for future use is like going in training for a main event.

There's always a day of opportunity coming when foresight and preparation count big in the pay off.

Set aside a portion of each year's surplus---and next year's operations will be easier to handle. Problems of production, feeding and selling are all simpler when there's a backlog of savings in your home town Bank of America.

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NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

C-108

Federal Land Policy

(Continued from Page 10)

and you will begin to understand why normal farming is impossible and why the less than 5 per cent of this empire which is cultivable must be artificially irrigated, or dry farmed in alternate years by a special technique. Here Nature brought the eager homeseeker to an abrupt halt. Only along the few stream beds and where water could be found and stored were they able to maintain homes. The remainder of the land was a great pasture or grazing land for cattle and sheep. It soon became evident that private ownership could not take over this vast region as it had in the states that lay between them and the Atlantic seaboard, and that the federal government as the great landlord would have to play a very much more active part in the preservation and development of the region than it had done to the east of it.

Scenic and recreational spots like the

Yellowstone National Park were reserved from settlement. The national forests were set aside in a crusading fervor which along with timber and watersheds swept up whole counties without a tree in them. Wild life was given sanctuaries and refuges; the navy got oil shale reserves; the army, bombing areas and ammunition dumps; the Department of Commerce, fields for airplanes; Indians needed reservations; reservoir and power sites must be protected, and so on till the list now includes 59 different bureaus and uses. More recently the remaining grazing lands were put under administration, and all lands were withdrawn from homesteading unless specially classified for that use.

At first alarmed by these limitations on their lands for private development, the inhabitants soon became reconciled to the new order and began to adjust their agricultural development to the new pattern. It may surprise you to know that more than half of what are officially called "national forests" in this inter-mountain region never have had any merchantable timber of any kind and have no especial value for watershed protection. It is chiefly valuable for grazing and, as the government has never yet engaged in the livestock business and as that was the basic industry of the inhabitants of the region, it became necessary for the cattlemen and sheepmen to become tenants of the federal government in order to pasture their livestock.

Consideration of these natural conditions is vital to the conservation of the region's renewable natural resources.

You people of the East and Middle West have some problems of soil conservation. You have washed out gullies and soured lands from too much water, and overcropped and overgrazed lands, but private ownership with its incentive for preservation for commercial use (and commercial use is not a criminal use—it means "to make a living") is making strides to correct and eliminate such ills. They are projects to you. But with us in the Far West, where the lack of moisture leaves our earth particles with little cohesiveness and where steep inclines are the rule and flash storms are the order, our whole region is one big project. To preserve our soil is a part of the daily life of every agriculturist out there who hopes to stay in business.

That is why there are more soil conservation districts in the 11 far western states, in proportion to population, than in any other part of the United States. That is why most of the 200 county seat towns in our region have offices of the Soil Conservation Service located in them, with trained technicians and engineers to assist us. That is why no body of agriculturalists anywhere in the world are spending more of their own money or cooperating more wholeheartedly with the state and federal agencies to conserve our resources. Hardly an issue of the nearly 100 county weekly newspapers of this region but carries a first-page story of conservation. Experiments of the state land grant agricultural schools where most of our sons are given special work in soil conservation; reclamation projects, county agents and extension service activities; projects of reseeding, poisonous weed elimination, rodent control, stock watering, reservoirs or other conservation efforts, are largely privately paid for but have the assistance of governmental technical experts. Thus the past 25 years have seen the coming into existence of a new type of private public cooperation. The great Soil Conservation Service is financed by federal, state and private funds. The Reclamation Service maintains a close government-settler liaison. The United States Grazing Service has locally elected boards of stockmen advisors, and so on with many other agencies.

But the national Forest Service with the grant of absolute power over its domain in the original enabling act, and with no mention of "grazing" as one of its objectives, although half of its land was chiefly valuable for that purpose, never extended any but the most reserved of gestures of cooperation with the local inhabitants. Their dealings with stockmen are all on the "papa knows best" plane and the results are just what you might expect. But is it not my desire to talk about the poor public relations of that Service with the people of the West. What I wish to draw to your attention is this fact and its resulting consequences:

No effective policy of conservation can be carried on anywhere in the United States without the wholehearted support of the local inhabitants.

The worst spot in the United States as far as conservation of the topsoil is concerned is on the national forests. This is a reasonable conclusion from that Service's own statement that, after 45 years of absolute control of their reservations, they find those land in worse condition now than when they took them over.

Can you imagine a bureau responsible for the condition of its lands and declining to take the first sensible step to rehabilitate them, namely to reseed them? Yet that is exactly what they have done.

In 1946 when they began drastic cuts in the numbers of cattle and sheep allowed to graze in their semi-forest domain—cuts which by the way are now

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reflected in the high prices you have to pay for meat—they did not ask for one penny to reseed those pastures. In that year Congress of its own initiative, apprehensive of the need, added to their appropriation \$100,000 for reseeding of their lands. In 1947 the Forest Service asked for \$100,000 for that purpose, but Congress considered that so inadequate that it added \$410,000 to that amount. And again in 1948 Congress gave them \$250,000 more than they requested.

Why should a bureau claiming to be the high priests of conservation refuse to start rehabilitating their lands?

The reason is shocking, but it is supported by the printed record. The Forest Service regards all private enterprise as anti-conservation. It refuses to allow private cooperation and will not hear to individuals doing any work such as building stock reservoirs or eradicating weeds on its domain. Its desire is to restore the soil by reducing to a minimum any use of its pastures, even though that policy means, as it does mean, a serious blow at the basic industry of the whole region.

And will it be satisfied when that is done?

Evidently not, if we are to believe the testimony of the head of the Forest Service when he told a committee of Congress that his bureau "needed from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 additional acres because private lands failed to provide the requisite degree of management."

New York State contains 15,000,000 acres. This bureau, already possessed of an empire as large as the whole Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida, wants to grab off 10 more gobs of land, each the size of the state of New York.

I imagine that's a little hard for you to believe. Let me close by quoting some of the recommendations which a committee of Congress has unanimously made after a two-year study of the situation including numerous hearings and

trips over the land. This committee consists of 20 members including some from New York, Michigan, Florida, Iowa and other states with no public lands in them, as well as representatives from the 11 public land states.

After calling attention to the fact that the Forest Service was failing to reseed or rehabilitate its land and was making serious reductions in domestic livestock with consequent rising prices for meat, the committee wound up its report by respectfully asking that the Forest Act be amended to allow grazing, recreation, and wild life to be recognized as a basic use; that advisory boards of local people be recognized; that "the Forest Service undertake a vigorous program of range improvement including (a) water development, (b) reseeding, (c) fencing and (d) rodent and poisonous weed control; and lastly that the Forest Service undertake a policy which will enable the permittees (stockmen) to participate in and contribute to a greatly extended range improvement program."

There you have it, ladies and gentlemen—the Congress of the United States through its Public Lands Committee is begging a federal bureau to allow the local inhabitants to participate in the great battle for conservation. Small wonder that a situation like that in a democratic country should require considerable bolstering from publicists like Mr. DeVoto.

In conclusion let me say that:

All the western stockman asks is that he be considered on an equality with other citizens of the United States—that he be dealt with, not autocratically, but democratically; and that he be allowed to cooperate to preserve our land inheritance.

OUR STATE TREES

Here is a list of the official and unofficial trees of the states of the West as compiled by the Forest Service. The star indicates "generally recognized but not official" trees:

State	Tree
California	California redwood
Colorado	Colorado blue spruce
Florida	* Cabbage palm
Idaho	White pine
Kansas	Cottonwood
Louisiana	* Magnolia
Montana	* Ponderosa pine
Nebraska	* Cottonwood
Nevada	* Pinon pine
North Dakota	* Green ash
Oklahoma	Redbud
Oregon	Douglas fir
South Dakota	* Cottonwood
Texas	* Pecan
Utah	* Blue spruce
Washington	* Western hemlock
Wyoming	Cottonwood

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Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., had the grand champion steer at the recent Ogden (Utah) Stock Show. The animal was a Hereford.



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NEW

Foot-and-Mouth PLAN



A Mexican veterinarian looks for mouth lesions, which show up when the disease is present. (He also checks for foot lesions.)

Slaughter of exposed animals was first tried in the campaign to get rid of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, with 710,000 killed in that stage of the campaign. The method was too hard on the Mexican farmers, and now the main weapon against the disease is vaccine—although slaughter is still used in isolated outbreaks. (According to Dr. B. T. Simms, BAI chief, neither weather nor location afford safety against the disease.) Vaccination now promises success, say heads of the joint U. S.-Mexico commission, Gen. Harry H. Johnson and Senor Oscar Flores, charged with control of the disease.

Mexican vaccine output now tops 1,000,000 doses a month; as many as 12,000,000 susceptible animals in the main infected area may have to be vaccinated. (In making the vaccine, animals are injected with virus and slaughtered 24 hours later when the disease is most virulent. The tongues are then cut out and the virus harvested and quick-frozen for transfer to the laboratory for processing into the vaccine. All finished vaccine is given two tests before being sent to the field: It is injected directly into the tongues of animals to make sure it cannot transmit the disease, and it is also tested for potency.) Pigs are also vaccinated. In some places teams have to work in heavy, steady, half-year-long downpours of rain.



As a first step in the present campaign, publicity men tack up posters and distribute handbills in advance of inspection and vaccination teams, and explain the program to farmers.



Cattle are gathered for vaccination. These are in fattening grasslands.



A vaccination brigade cuts through the jungle underbrush. In future advances, teams will have to move through sections marked "unexplored" on maps.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Field men must use all means of transportation available. They go by boat, jeep, truck, airplane, mule and on horseback, as well as on foot.



Animals are re-inspected. They will be inspected five times in the next six months.



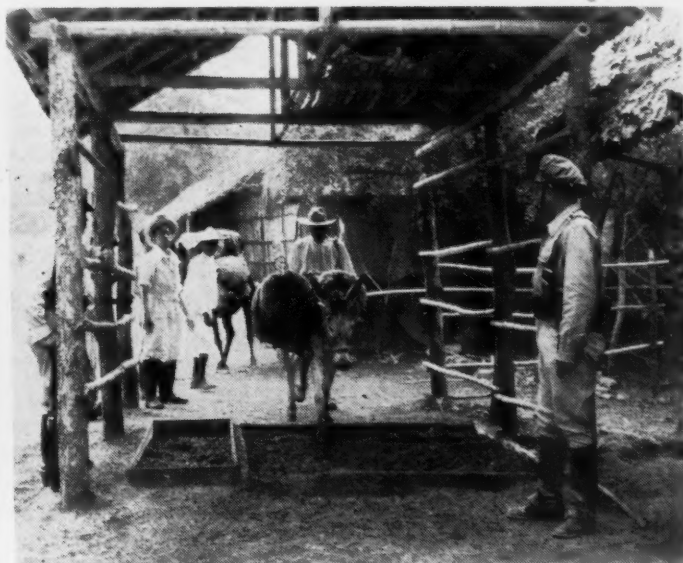
Vaccinating a healthy animal protects it for more than six months, but before that it will be revaccinated.



A protective fence is being stretched 130 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to keep the disease out of northern Mexico and the United States.



Vaccinated animals are ear-marked and a record of tag numbers kept.



Even the lowly burro is disinfected, although, not being cloven-footed, he is himself not subject to the disease. It is hoped this intensive campaign will conquer F.&M. in two years.

Malheur County

THE Malheur County Cattle and Horse Raisers Association held its second annual meeting at Vale, Ore., on Nov. 19-20. An interesting program was presented, covering topics of both local and national importance. A great deal of time was devoted to consideration of amendments to the state brand law.

President Hotchkiss and Secretary Turner of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association; Herman Oliver, a past president of the state association; Garland Meador, prominent Grant County stockman; Walter Schrock, president of the Washington Cattlemen's Association; Dr. O. J. Shaw, chief brand inspector of Idaho, and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National, were among the visitors from outside the county who participated in the program.

The Malheur County CowBelles, organized a year ago and the only CowBelles association in Oregon, also held their second meeting. Their officers

are: Mrs. Lucy Fahy Johnson, Ontario, president; Mrs. Lloyd Edmunson, Westfall, vice-president, and Mrs. George Bain, Ontario, secretary, all elected at the first meeting last year and serving for another year.

A junior organization, with 27 charter members, was formed at the meeting. The officers: George Ferguson, Vale, president; Kenneth Romais, Vale, vice-president; Bobby Fulenwyler, Vale, secretary.

The cattlemen re-elected their full slate of officers: W. W. Scott, Willowcreek, president; Carroll Locey, Ironside, vice-president; Art J. Seale, Jordan Valley, secretary-treasurer; George W. Bain, Vale, assistant secretary.

Grant County

A meeting of the Grant County Livestock Association in John Day, Ore., was very well attended and ably handled by Garland Meador, president. The first day (Nov. 12) was taken up largely with a discussion on the proposed new brand law for Oregon, the discussion being led by Herman Oliver with all members and state officials taking part.

The morning of the 13th was devoted to committee activities. There was a great deal of discussion on the Forest Service question and the makeup of the national forest advisory committee. The general session of the afternoon opened with President Meador's report, after which Alan Rogers talked on the public relations program, the need for it and the accomplishments along this line to date. Most of the remainder of the afternoon was given to a panel discussion on beef and range management problems. This panel was headed by Herman Oliver. In addition to the cattlemen members of the panel, Dr. Fred McKenzie, chairman of the department of

animal husbandry at Oregon State College; Dr. Charles Haines, chief veterinarian, and Mr. Knickerbocker sat in. The discussion proved an interesting and stimulating one, and all phases of management, including disease control and brand and theft, were gone into very thoroughly.

The meeting ended with the election of new officers: Fred Lempke, Seneca, Ore., president; Charles Trowbridge, Canyon, Ore., treasurer; Joe Oliver, John Day, Ore., vice-president; and Bill Farrell, John Day, Ore., secretary.

The meeting concluded with a banquet and dance attended by the cattlemen and their wives, that evening.

Cattle-Beef Group Meets

AT A MEETING IN CHICAGO'S Palmer House, Oct. 29-30, major discussion of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee was devoted to an outline prepared by a subcommittee appointed at a meeting earlier in the year. The outline, aside from containing much statistical information of value to all branches of the livestock business, made several recommendations about research projects which should be undertaken for the benefit of the industry. To further this end, a committee was formed; it is made up of R. C. Pollock of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, as chairman; R. J. Eggert of the American Meat Institute; Herman Conway, National Live Stock Producers Association, and F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association.

Another subcommittee which was organized consists of Mr. Eggert; W. D. Farr, feeder cattleman of Greeley, Colo.; Tom Arnold, Nebraska and South Dakota range cattleman, and George Dressler of the National Association of Meat

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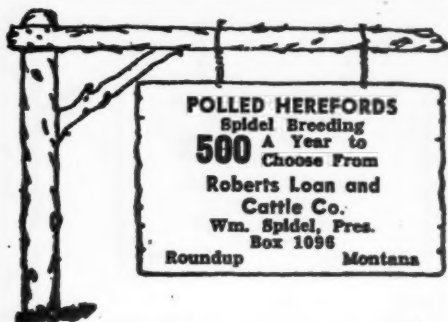
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500 A Year to
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A GOOD CAUSE IS SERVED BY WEST COAST PLAN

For the second time, charity was represented at the feeder cattle sale in San Francisco's Grand National Livestock Show.

The Children's Hospital of the East Bay, Oakland, Calif., received proceeds from the sale of the animal shown here. "Acacia II" was raised by Dick McDougal, a Rio Vista, Calif., 4-H club member whose father, Harvey McDougal (manager of Fontana Farms, Collinsville, Calif.) bought the steer in the grand champion load of feeder cattle at the Denver show last year. Like his predecessor last year, Acacia II was bred by William Sidley of the Silver Spur Ranch, Encampment, Wyo.



Crosby Cattle Company paid \$12.25 a pound, a total of \$13,475, for Acacia, pictured here with (l. to r.) young Dick; Mrs. Arthur K. Beckley, whose husband is vice-president of Cutter Laboratories and who was the chairman of the steer sale, and Dad McDougal. The picture was taken during pre-sale arrangements.

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ments.

UCER

Dealers. Purpose of this group is to study problems arising from support price programs.

At the conclusion of the second day's session, the committee had lunch with the second Armour tour group (just returned from a southwestern trip) at the Saddle and Sirloin Club.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

FROM

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Bernard DeVoto, discussing dude ranches in the November Harper's magazine, takes another punch at stockmen and says they are stupid. He also states that the horse is the dumbest of all animals—and he further states that, as cattle are under fence in Texas, there is little branding done there. . . . We wonder why the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association employs over 60 brand inspectors at principal markets if no branding is done! Probably out of sentiment!

* * *

Congressman Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming and Clarence Budington Kelland take Mr. DeVoto to task in "Letters to the Editor" section of the same issue of Harper's. Both letters are worth reading.

* * *

The Public Relations Committee again urges individual members to send in clippings and articles of interest to the livestock industry. If members happen to read a new book dealing with livestock production—either historical, or dealing with present-day methods (excluding fiction), please drop a line to the secretary of your state association about it.

* * *

Time magazine of Nov. 8, on page 27 ("Eat Hearty") debunks claims of probable world famine because of soil exhaustion, made in the top-selling recent books, "Our Plundered Planet," by Fairfield Osborn, and "Road to Survival," by William Vogt. All stockmen should read this item.

* * *

E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, reports that one of his loyal members, Paul Shaw of Wibaux, Mont., advertised a litter of Border and Scotch Collie pups in the Montana Stockgrower in October. The pups were sold and one of them brought \$10. Mr. Shaw endorsed the check to the Montana association and sent it to "Eddie," asking that it be earmarked for public relations. . . . Mr. Shaw appreciates the need of building good will.

* * *

Where are those pictures—snapshots, films and photographs—that we have been begging for? We need them badly to illustrate articles and printed material—range pictures, prize-winning cattle, horses, wild game, conservation practices, grass pictures.

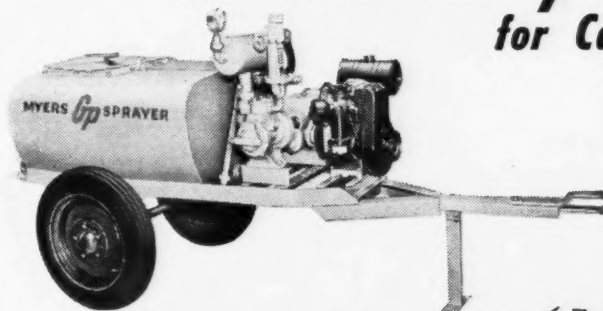
NORELL'S RANGE BULLS AT DENVER

National Western Stock Show Jan. 14-22

We will offer 25 head of Registered Hereford bulls that are brothers and half-brothers to the sires of our WORLD'S RECORD HIGH SELLING feeder calves at Chicago last year.

G. DEWEY NORELL Collbran, Colo.

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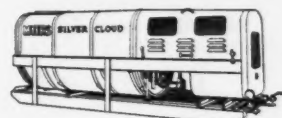


This handy, efficient Myers General Purpose Sprayer is ideal for cattle grub work. It's compact and easily portable, saves time to and from the job. Capacity, 7 gpm; pressures up to 350 pounds assure thorough penetration—sure death to cattle grubs, ticks, flies, fleas, lice. Sprayer is simple in design, ruggedly built, equipped with famous Bulldozer Pump—more power with less weight.

When you own a Myers GP (General Purpose) Sprayer, you're ready for any spraying job: Weed control, orchard and row crop spraying, whitewashing, disinfecting, fire protection. Mail coupon for new Sprayer catalog.



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Send your new Power Sprayer catalog.

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Town _____
County _____ State _____

This week, at Chicago, marks the 45th anniversary of the famous Saddle and Sirloin Club, meeting place for members of the livestock industry. A

small commemorative book noting the history and explaining the ideals of the club has been made available for visitors.



LADIES' CHOICE



As a member of the white race—and an Episcopalian—I'd never had the experience of being a member of a minority group until we moved onto this ranch within the boundaries of one of the national forests. . . . One of the rather forestless chaparral forests.

Perhaps I've been in an especially good position to notice the difference it makes, for over and over I get a chance to contrast how differently I'm received as "Dorothy McDonald, who writes" (a somewhat exaggerated statement, since it is little more than a hobby with me) and as "Mrs. McDonald; her husband is a rancher, you know."

I often find it difficult to avoid being either apologetic or defensive at the reception the latter introduction elicits!

* * *

I doubt if any other group in America has had its means of livelihood become the target of so well-financed, so well-organized and so unfair an attack as has the cattleman. In addition to the selfish and bureaucratic attacks of some government agencies, he has had to withstand ill-considered and often highly-emotionalized attacks from various well-meaning but often ill-informed groups of citizens.

* * *

I hope that all CowBelles will read—and re-read—American National President A. A. Smith's letter to the chairman of the public lands committee of



Dorothy McDonald as "Dorothy McDonald, who writes" (a somewhat exaggerated statement, since it is little more than a hobby with me) and as "Mrs. McDonald; her husband is a rancher, you know."

the Izaak Walton League, which was published in the November PRODUCER.

His frank and yet friendly approach opens the way to at least a discussion (and therefore the chance of a solution) to the differences between the stockman and the sportsman. It is amazingly true that the difficulties that seem almost insoluble between enemies turn out to be mere differences of opinion between friends. It is to be hoped that President Smith's letter will serve as a wedge to hold open the door of friendship between these two groups, whose use and interest in the public lands is not necessarily inimical.

In frank discussion, it would not be too hard to convince the sportsman that it is no part of the cattleman's plan to rob him of the fair recreational use of this America that belongs to all of us. Nor should it be difficult for the sportsman to recognize the fact that Nature's (or call it God's) plan for utilizing the vegetation to produce food for flesh-eaters (including Man) in no way interferes with proper recreational use of the same land.

* * *

The bitter and unfair attacks upon the cattlemen, fostered by You-Know-Who, which have appeared from time to time in national magazines during the past couple of years have begun to produce their own reaction.

I hope that any of you who missed reading the article, "Give the Cattleman a Fair Deal," in the October Farm Journal will send for reprint copies for yourselves and to give to your non-ranching friends. They may be obtained singly or in quantity merely by writing to the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

The curiosity which prompted the Farm Journal to send these two excellent and experienced research writers out into the field to prove or disprove the accuracy of previous articles is but a symptom of a similar awakened interest in many other quarters.

It is almost certainly only the first of other such articles that we shall see—from strictly impartial sources—with in the next year or so.

Wasn't it Lincoln who said, ". . . But you can't fool all of the people all of the time?"

* * *

I guess it sort of boils down to the fact that if we do not deserve the attacks made upon us, and if we don't waste all our time and energies in childish "Yes you did" and "No I didn't" and "You're another" tactics, no selfishly-

HONEY

HONEY—New crop of exceptional quality. Via parcel post. Write for delivered price. Caldwell Honey Co., Rifle, Colo.

fostered propaganda campaign can survive in the face of our own plain, down-to-earth fair dealing.

So long as the cattle industry doesn't allow itself to deserve to be called "selfish, grasping and destructive," it will inevitably find itself accepted by the American people as a necessary, difficult, and highly individualistic part of the nation's food-producing economy.

* * *

And so, with the swing of the pendulum already beginning, perhaps this Christmas season is as good a time as any for us to say, with Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one!"

Even the Forest Service for, in the full sweep of the country's awakening, they may need it most of all.

CowBelle Activities

The first California CowBelle chapter has been organized in Kern County and will actively participate in the California Cattlemen's convention at San Jose, Dec. 3-4. Officers are: Mrs. David Snedden, Maricopa, president; Mrs. Ward Woody, Woody, vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Williams, Granite Station, secretary-treasurer.

Twenty-one of the Idaho CowBelles attended a recent dinner meeting in Twin Falls. Mrs. Seth Burstedt, who heads the organization, presided, and welcomed several new members.

News about the Malheur County CowBelles, up in Oregon, is included with the report of the Malheur County Cattle and Horse Raisers Association convention, elsewhere in this issue. The Malheur Juniors also appear in that writeup.

Ladies who attended the convention of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association at Sebring last month were not overlooked in plans for the guests. A reception held by the Business and Professional Women's Club of the city was a high spot of the meeting.

At Home on the Range

Each family keeps Christmas in its own traditional fashion, and each housewife has her own special Christmas recipes. So, this month, I'm not going to add any of mine. I'm just going to remind you that within your own kitchen lies a storehouse of the finest gifts, gifts that truly carry a part of the giver with the gift.

Perhaps it is your own brand of fruit cake, or a special sort of Christmas cooky, or your own recipe for Great-Grandmother's "bag pudding" or a rich

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and crunchy coffee-cake for Christmas morning breakfast . . . whatever your specialty is, why not make a few extra ones for friends and neighbors? And perhaps an extra one for that little old person of your acquaintance who, for one reason or another, may not be having as merry a Christmas as usual this year?

There's something about that late-afternoon circling of the neighborhood with gifts of one's own making that truly puts Christmas Eve apart and sets the stage for the later circling of the Christmas carollers. I hope you try it.

We still have a few fine bean recipes to publish. The two this month are especially suited to leisurely, inexpensive before-and-after Christmas entertaining.

The first recipe for Spanish Bean Loaf is a two-time winner. It won a prize in a B. V. Meat Flavor Company contest during the late war. It is an original invention of Mrs. Stevenson's, she tells me.

The second, Son-of-o-Gun Stew, owes its name, Mrs. Hulslander claims, to the fact that if you lack any of the ingredients, you just say "son-of-o-gun" and omit it altogether or dump in something else in its place. The stew is wonderful "as is" for 10 to 12 people. I haven't as yet tried it "with substitutes" but I imagine it would still be very good.

SPANISH BEAN LOAF

By Mrs. E. C. Stevenson
Moorcroft, Wyoming

Soak 1 pint of red kidney beans over-

night. Then add 2 slices bacon, cut fine. Cook until beans are very well done and then either mash or run through a food grinder. Also grind 1 medium-sized onion and ½ green pepper. Mix with 3 eggs, 1 cup cracker crumbs, 1 cup tomato sauce or soup, 2 tablespoons B. V. Meat Flavor, dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon salt and a dash of garlic salt. Mix well and pour into buttered casserole, cover with cracker crumbs and dot with tomato sauce or soup.

Bake 1½ hours in medium oven. This is especially good sliced cold and served with catsup or horseradish.

SON-OF-A-GUN STEW

By Mrs. Ethel Hulslander,
Kremmling, Colorado

- 2 pounds cubed beef
- 3 slices bacon
- 1 teaspoon oregano
- 1½ tablespoons salt
- ½ teaspoon comino
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup dry beans
- 3 cups cubed potatoes
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- ½ cup diced turnip
- 1 cup diced celery
- 1 cup diced apple
- 2 cups shredded cabbage
- 2 cups diced carrots
- 2 cups canned corn
- 2 cups diced onion

METHOD: Stew the beef, oregano, salt, comino, pepper and beans together until meat and beans are tender. Fry bacon and crumble into the stew; add potatoes, turnip, celery, apple, cabbage,

carrots and onion; cook until vegetables are just tender. Add tomatoes and corn and cook a few minutes longer.

This is a meal-in-a-dish, served with small crisp baking-powder biscuits, lots of hot coffee and perhaps some home-canned fruit from the cellar cupboard.

* * *

A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Blessed New Year to you all.

D. L. McD.

ALMANAC READY

The 1949 issue of the Old Farmers Almanac contains several pages of recipes; a time-table for boiling vegetables, and a table showing quantities and equivalents. Twenty-five cents gets you a copy from branches of the American News Co.

Bullets vs. Lariats

(Continued from Page 14)

While these in turn just pass it down to lower ranks, and so on."

There is as high a percentage of third and fourth generation men in the cattle and sheep industry in the range states, still on the original family holdings, as among any other profession in any state. I have ridden over such ranches where the grass was a pleasure to the eye. But the eye of the botanist sees only the bare spots. "Commonly at least a century is required to re-establish the natural vegetation," said A. C. Martin, "and often hundreds if not thousands of years may pass before nature can repair the damage man has done." Within 10 years after the fearful eruption of Mt. Pelee a regular jungle was growing on the spewed-up lava. Nature is a very busy dame. She takes no 1,000-year siestas.

Mr. Martin sees two "major obstacles" to the progress of conservation; namely, "the traditional belief in private property and the repugnance to new regulations and restrictions on individual liberty." Fortunately those obstacles are real. If conservation is incompatible with the American form of government and with our traditional idea of free citizenship as opposed to becoming "subjects" of a central administration, then it would be far easier to change the modus operandi of conservation than to "make over" the United States. To drag planned economy and dictatorship into the question of how to encourage the grass on those range lands is going pretty far afield.

The real problem is world-wide. It's the city vs. the farm, the hunter vs. the cow. In Yorkshire, England, for example, there are tracts where grouse shooting has assumed a major importance. Farmers are being squeezed out by sportsmen who are a much more powerful pressure group than are the farmers, and will have a try at shooting grouse—shortage of food for the British public to the contrary notwithstanding.



Arizona ranchers lunching at historic Cienega (which means hundred springs) near Canelo, Ariz. (Matt Culley photo.)

December, 1948

In parts of South Africa droves of deer, elk and antelope tribes needed for the amusement of sportsmen run sheep and goats a fast race for the supplies of grass and browse plants. Likewise in Australia kangaroos and rabbits are depleting the ranges of the sheep stations in the "outback" country, where drouths often create a grass famine.

But it's in the United States that hunting and fishing have assumed astronomical proportions. Sportsmen's lobbies press heavily on the committees of Congress. They alternately bully and coddle the conservation officials of federal departments and state game commissions, demanding more liberal regulations from them or promising to boost for larger congressional funds for them. L. H. Douglas is authority for the observed fact that state game commission only too often yield to the importunities of sportsmen who want more prey at once, regardless of the future. They clamor for more elk; deer antlers are not glamorous enough as trophies. So the hunters demand more elk, although the elk tend to starve cattle, sheep and deer. Elk de-

stroy not only the grass but the browse shrubs. Mr. Douglas estimates that one elk is as destructive as three head of cattle. When elk come down out of the mountains I can say from my own observation that they may completely wreck a rancher's home orchard in a single night, as well as a hay stack or two.

In this connection Mr. L. F. Kneipp argues that it's regrettable the stockmen and other western men can't see that dude ranchers may bring more dollars into the West than do actual cattle ranchers, and take no fertility from the soil, while far outshining ordinary ranchers in glittering saddle decorations and Hollywood costumes. But dude ranches produce no beef. There's a call for beef and more beef. And there's no obvious method of producing more beef or reducing the price of beef except by providing more grass for cattle to eat. The job can't be done by grain. That's too expensive. Mr. Strachey, British Food Minister, in a recent report to Parliament rated grass as the top agricultural problem of the world. The meat of the Argentine, New Zealand and Australia is a creation of grass. That's where England gets much of her

beef. "We get three times more protein from a pound of imported meat than from a pound of grain to be fed to our cattle," Mr. Strachey asserted.

Yet our federal government is everlastingly setting up new field divisions to spend more millions creating new chiefs and multiplying reports and technicolor propaganda bulletins, proclaiming that, among all possible uses for the grazing land, the production of beef and mutton and wool is the least important. There are plans for buying 100,000,000 acres of now privately owned land for amusement grounds and the propagation of deer and ducks for hunters. Cattlemen operating exclusively on their own private range land have increased the yield of grass till the land, inventoried at \$40 an acre, returns a profit of 5 per cent, while a careful study of leased range in Montana indicated a value of only \$1.10 per acre. And the manufacturers of fishing tackle, guns and ammunition who finance much of the propaganda for "ducks, deer and trout unlimited," wear a halo of patriotic conservation in a campaign for saving our national heritage, when what they are after is more game to kill and more fish to catch.

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For the average farmer, Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00.

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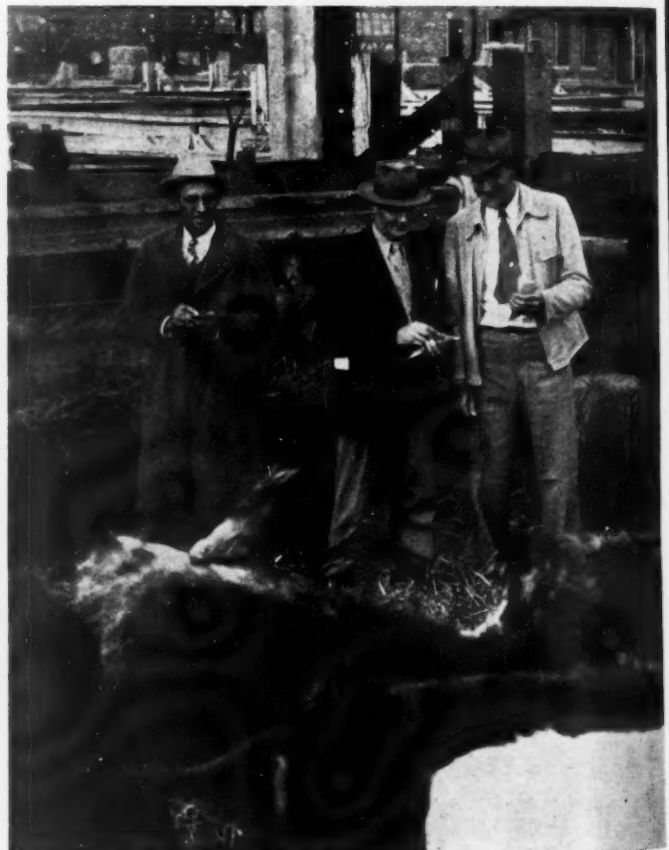
1153 East 47th St., Dept. FS, Chicago 15, Illinois

Here you see the results of what is perhaps the first time the "Big Three" of fat-cattle feeders and showmen in the United States have ever been photographed together. Left to right, they are: Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove, Ia.; Hugh Morris, Ainsworth, Ia.; Ferd Schmidt, Delmar, Ia., who for the third year judged at the Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Oct. 28-29. The three, who have taken many championships with their cattle, represent the three major beef breeds, with Hoffman specializing in feeding Herefords; Morris, Shorthorns, and Schmidt, Angus.

Heading the list of prize-winners for the third straight year at the show was Fred C. DeBerard of Kremmling, Colo., with a load of Hereford steer calves which were named grand champion load and sold at auction for the record price of \$65.75 per cwt. The animals averaged 366 pounds.

The champion Aberdeen-Angus load and reserve champion of the show was exhibited by Jess Hadley, North Platte, Nebr.; they averaged 402 pounds and sold for \$41.75.

Josef Winkler, Castle Rock, Colo., had the champion load of Shorthorns, year-



lings averaging 592 pounds and selling for \$36.75 per cwt.

Norell Herefords, Collbran, Colo., had the top winning load of heifers, averaging 404 pounds and selling for \$50 per cwt. A third-prize load of heifer calves belonging to Dan Casement, Manhattan, Kan., weighed 360 pounds and brought \$37.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

"THREE-BREED" SALE

At Walla Walla, Wash., the first annual "three-breed" cattle show and sale, sponsored by the Walla Walla Purebred Breeders Association, has brought in \$35,750 in sales. Average sale price per animal was recorded at \$490.

BERRY HEREFORDS SELL HIGH

The Berrys' Hereford Ranch, in its eighth annual sale at Divide, Wyo., sold 11 out of 33 bulls at better than a \$1,000 price; sold 30 registered bulls for a total of \$22,770, eight registered females for a total of \$5,425, and marked up an average of \$543 on 65 head of Herefords, registered and unregistered, sold.

Top of the sale was a female which brought \$1,450 from G. A. Sidwell & Son of Carr, Colo. With this sale, the Berrys dispersed their unregistered females, with six such heifer calves going at \$185 to a Wyoming buyer, and a top price of \$320 being paid for one of 13 unregistered cows. One of three unregistered bulls in the sale went for \$700 (considered a record for a grade bull).

Hugh Stemler, of La Grange, Wyo., bought a pen of three outstanding sons of Dandy Aster for \$1,205—believed to be a record in the sale of a pen of bulls intact—also from the Berrys.

TRI-STATE SETS RECORDS

At Miles City, Mont., the fifth annual Tri-State Hereford Futurity show played to a lively audience in good weather. At the close, 94 head had brought a total of \$119,285, with a \$1,269 average jingling into the registers. Of the total, 63 bulls averaged \$1,497 and 32 females, \$840.

Archie Parkes, whose champion bull sold for \$15,000 to Jumping Horse Ranch, Ennis, Mont., had the added thrill of winning a fully equipped Mercury sedan from Ray Sorrells as a special prize.

Allen Fordyce's Bar 13 Ranch at Sheridan, Wyo., sold a prize female at \$1,300. Oliver Wallop of Big Horn, Wyo., got \$3,000 for a second-prize junior yearling. Patterson Land Company of Bismarck, N. D., had the best pair of females of the show, selling at \$910 a head.

ANGUS BREEDERS PLAN MEET

On the books for the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association are the annual banquet and meeting the evening of Dec. 1 in Chicago. Delegates from the 48 states and Canada will attend—as will also hundreds of stockmen, in Chicago for the International Livestock Exposition. The grand champion steer of the 1948 American Royal show in Kansas City, exhibited by Kenneth Eitel of Green Castle, Mo., will furnish steaks for the dinner.

Eighty-eight Angus breeders have entered cattle from 21 states and Canada for the Chicago show, Nov. 27-Dec. 4. The record total of Angus animal entries number 1,028.

December, 1948

BULLS

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MESSERSMITH: NEBRASKA

In a sale which may mark up a new method of selling at private treaty, F. E. Messersmith & Sons, Alliance, Nebr., in the first 30 days of selling moved out 63 bulls and 24 heifers last month. Prices ranged from \$350 to \$1,500 each, with an average of \$515 on the bulls. Thirty-nine bulls from the top pen averaged \$617, with the top bull going to W. D. McDowell of Benkelman and all but four of the top 39 purchased by Nebraska breeders. Two went to E. G. Morris & Son of Woodlake, Nebr., at \$1,000 each, and four to the I. E. Huffman estate, Lena, Nebr. (All were repeat customers.) In writing about the sale, Mr. Messersmith said "Twelve buyers were present at 8 A.M. waiting their turn to buy, and more came. Then others came, and still keep coming."

ANGUS ASSN. ISSUES MOVIE

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, Chicago, has produced a full-color sound movie, "On America's Angus Trails," featuring the production of more grass and better beef cattle in all sections of the country. Local showings of the film may be arranged for by school officials and organizations. Write to the publicity department of the

association, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

SHOW TELECAST

Late information on the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, in progress as the PRODUCER goes to press, was that the show would be seen over four Chicago television units and two midwestern networks. People as far away as Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, St. Louis and Milwaukee were promised "live" telecasts direct from the amphitheater over the American and the National broadcasting company networks. The Chicago show was the first event of its kind to be telecast two years ago.

BIG HORN TOP TO SAM HYATT

Sam Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., bought the top animal at the Big Horn Basin Hereford Breeders' sale in Worland, Wyo. The animal was Mark Harland 37th, consigned by Jack Turner of Hyattville.

\$46,320 TOTAL IN SO. WYOMING

The Southern Wyoming Hereford Association's fifth annual sale at Laramie totaled \$46,320 for 73 consignments, according to Tony Fellhauer, secretary. A

price of \$3,200 was paid for the champion bull, U-Fidelity 65th, by Earl von Forell of Wheatland; the animal was owned and shown by the Brush Creek Ranch of Saratoga. Bulls averaged \$680, while heifers averaged \$348. The grand champion pen of bulls, consigned by Dinwiddie and Mason of Centennial, was sold to Sam Hyatt of Hyattville for \$1,980.

SOME CHICAGO WINNERS

A new peak price of \$65.75 was paid at the Chicago Feeder Show auction to Fred C. DeBerard of Kremmling, Colo., for a third straight grand championship there on his Herefords. The 366-pound calves went to an Illinois buyer. Reserve champion load was a 401-pound bunch of Angus steers owned by Jess

Prize Takers At Chicago

The grand champion load of steer calves at the 1948 Chicago feeder cattle show and sale in November. These were 367-pound animals shown by DeBerard Cattle Co., Kremmling, Colo., and sold to J. B. Shite & Son, Batavia, Ill., at \$65.75 per cwt.



Hadley of North Platte, Nebr.

Dewey Norell of Collbran was another Coloradan who took honors at the Windy City with a third-place group of Hereford calves that were bought for \$54.50. The champion Shorthorns were a load of yearlings which Josef Winkler of Castle Rock, Colo., sold for \$36.75.

GOOD QUALITY IN WYO. HEREFORD SALE

Good averages, evidence of quality all down the line, was the outstanding feature at the sale of the Wyoming Hereford Association in Casper. One hundred and twenty-eight head averaged \$626,

with intermediate averages as follows: 36 bulls in pens of three, \$520; 71 individual bulls, \$724; 108 bulls, \$649; 20 females, \$501. Top of the sale, the champion bull at the show, was MHR Mischief L 2nd which was consigned by Moseley Hereford Ranch, Wilson, and sold to W. R. Wright & Son, Gillette, for \$1,725. Second top was consigned by Brush Creek Ranch, Saratoga, and was sold to L. H. Barlow, Gillette, for \$1,600. Other Brush Creek bulls sold from \$1,000 to \$1,500 and all averaged \$1,375. A second top bull was from Oliver M. Wallop, Big Horn—\$1,600. First prize pen of three bulls were from Lawrence Needham, Saratoga, selling at \$725 each.

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with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavy, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tailwagger, m., \$4.50.

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Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

We are following our regular routine over here on Skull creek, feeding the cattle, etc. Nothing much to tell about as far as the ranch is concerned except that a couple of the buildings have received a new coat of paint which makes the place show the touch of feminine hands, as it were. But here's the latest: Mollie brought a half dozen curry combs and brushes out from town the other day and said for us to practice up with them as they were going to be part of our regular equipment from now on. For a man who can call his shots with a rope, and has put a life time in the saddle, currying a darn cow who don't appreciate it will really be something. Do you agree with me?

Mollie and Hazel are both going to the stock show in Denver and hint they may take Tex and me along. Say they are going to buy a few fancy cattle and they might want us to look them over, but I doubt if they will take our advice. They spend more of their time now reading about sales and looking at pictures in the Producer than they do with Monkey wards catalogue. If you ask me I'll bet they are learning a lot too; besides they wasn't so dumb to start with, I mean about ranches and cattle. Tex said to me the other day, he said Bill take it easy at Christmas time and don't run hog wild around here as I can smell some thing rotten in Copenhagen in this trip to Denver. He says he has a suspicion where our

summers wages are going as our women folks will buy some pure bred she stuff and may be a bull or 2 with their money, but to look out or they will use ours all up at the beauty parlor and at the stores that sell things for women; he says we will be lucky to get a new hat out of the deal. Personally I don't need a new hat and I do like to see Hazel all dolled up as she is certainly pretty.

The cook has bought his self a new guitar, but I don't enjoy hearing him play and sing so very much, as he only knows those old songs like "When I am dead go bury me deep, poncho for a pillow and boots on my feet, write on my head board in the sand here lies the remains of an old cow hand, and a-ki-vi-vippy-yippy-ya-yava." etc. Those old ballads are so mournful and sad I always feel like the long arm of the law is reaching out to lay its clammy hands on me and extradite me from this fair western slope. I am going to ask Hazel to please teach him one or 2 of these latest song hits like Red river valley or Deep in the heart of Texas then perhaps it will be a little more cheerful around the place. I said perhaps, as ever since the old man went down to live in that sunny valley near the Muggyown mountains in New Mexico the ranch seems like a funeral parlor, or all most. I mean it is lonesome here.

Very truly,
WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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BACA GRANT BUYS RANCH

Baca Grant Ranch of Crestone, Colo., has purchased the 123,000-acre Basch & Miller ranch, with 1,000 head of cattle. The newly added holdings are in the same part of the state as the present 125,000-acre Baca Grant property.

BIG HORN TOP, \$1,200

A \$1,200 price which topped the Big Horn (Wyo.) Basin Hereford Breeders' sale was paid by Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., for a bull consigned by Jack Turner of the same section. (Mr. Hyatt is one of the vice-presidents of the American National.) Sixty-eight head in all were sold, for a total of \$29,940. The 66 bulls averaged \$442; the two females, \$375.

JUNIOR SALES END

Stockmen received premium prices and around 150 top quality calves were obtained by 4-H and FFA club members in the concluding sale of the second annual series of Washington state junior sales, the feeder calf sales (see November PRODUCER). High price was 37 cents a pound, with the average set at 24-26 cents, in the various sales, co-sponsored by local cattle groups and the Washington Cattlemen's Associations at Toppenish, Ellensburg, Coulee City and Davenport.

In discussing the sales, Joe Muir, extension animal husbandman at Washington State college in Pullman, said, "... interest indicates a trend toward continuing the sales. They have considerable educational value to the club members buying on the open market. The stockmen are supporting the sales because they like the idea of providing good quality calves for 4-H and FFA project work and because the sales have given them premium prices every time."

THANKS FOR THE INFO

The PRODUCER is just now tabulating returns from 1,000 questionnaires sent to its readers about ranch operations, equipment, etc. The purpose was to build up a factual picture of the market that our 14,000 readers afford advertisers. We hope that when we put this information, boiled down to averages, before advertisers they will realize the value of advertising in the PRODUCER.

May we thank the many hundreds of readers who have so promptly responded. We should like to thank you individually, but this we cannot do—we mailed the questionnaire at random, kept no record and asked for no signatures for we have no desire or need to trace the information to an individual.

Just one more thing. When you see an ad in the PRODUCER of something you need and if you reply to it, mention the PRODUCER. This, too, will help us.

SAN LUIS SALE

At the show and sale put on last month by the San Luis Valley Cattlemen's Association, the Double J Hereford Ranch of Alamosa had the champion bull which later sold for \$1,025. The auction's price toppler of \$1,625 was paid for a Kincaid bull by the Double J. Baca Grant of Crestone, Colo., sold a summer yearling bull for \$1,250. The heifer champion brought \$775 for Ralph Murdock of Crestone. Grand champion calf of the show was bought by Safeway for 55 cents. The sale's top calf brought 63 cents a pound.

RATON SHOW, SALE

An exceptionally good offering characterized the sixth annual show and sale, at Raton, of the North-eastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders. A report received before the sale was quite completed showed the average to be \$1,200 and an auction toppler of \$5,600 for a junior yearling bull. Highest price paid for a female to that point was \$1,200.

FORNEY SALE

Despite highly inclement weather that had a natural effect on the number of persons who attended, the recently held annual sale of H. H. Forney & Son, Hereford breeders at Lakeside, Nebr., sent 75 bulls to new homes for a total intake of \$50,675. The average of \$677 was around \$120 higher than last year's. The top-selling bull was a junior yearling, at \$2,000; several other individual prices were \$1,200 and \$1,000.

BEAR CLAW TOPS

Topping the group sales of bulls at the Wyoming Hereford Association auction at Casper was a Bear Claw Ranch, Dayton, pen of three junior yearling bulls which brought \$840 each. Second prize in this class, from Henry McGinnis, Hat Creek, sold for \$780 each.

William Ross of Steamboat Springs, Colo., who judged at the Wyoming Hereford Association show at Casper, also judges at big-time shows of the country.



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FEED YOUR BREEDING HERD PLENTY
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THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS
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YEARLING RANGE BULLS
YEARLING HEIFERS
COWS WITH CALVES

*The kind of cattle you need
in your breed.*

A. B. Hardin SAVAGETON, WYO.



TO THE
EDITOR

(Cont.
from
Page 4)

sold down.—A. D. Chatten & Co., Chaves County, N. M.

LITTLE SNOW—A little drier than last year but plenty of grass and hay. Cattle are looking good. No snow to amount to anything yet.—Floyd Goering, Goshen County, Wyo.

LUCKY—This area as a whole is drier than I can remember of at this time of year. However, some of us here in my neighborhood have enough grass to get by on this winter, and we are thankful.—George A. Godfrey, Animas, N. M.

Cattle rustling is estimated to be a \$100,000 annual business in Florida. Reports indicate most of it centers around Osceola, Orange and Lake counties and along the Kissimmee River Valley, and that it is not "stealing for table beef" but organized.



Recently, Newsweek magazine carried a story on livestock receipts at Omaha: "For 11 of the past 12 weeks the Nebraska market's receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs have outstripped those of mighty Chicago, the country's major meat market since Civil War days."

The second annual series of stockmen-farmer short courses will open at the University of Wyoming at Laramie Jan. 3, 1949. The courses run for about three weeks, the one on crops and farm management starting Jan. 3; animal production on Jan. 24, and wool on Feb. 7. Courses are open to all over 17.

A product which provides urea in a new form for use in ruminant feeding (for beef and dairy cattle, sheep and goats only) is called "Promol." Its manufacturer, Pacific Molasses Company, describes it as a "sweet new protein," which can be used in feeding without inducing the serious toxic effect which previously resulted from overfeeding of otherwise valuable urea.

Homeseeking veterans of World War II are being given first chance at homestead entry of 46 irrigated public land units near Twin Falls, Ida., on the Minidoka Irrigation Project. All applications must be in the hands of the regional director, Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, by Dec. 20.

In Nevada, the university agricultural extension service is demonstrating a simple, economical treatment to prevent decay in fence posts. Posts are given a "cold-soak" treatment with pentachlorophenol solution mixed with Diesel fuel and then sawed to show the penetration of this preservative. Green and seasoned aspen and cottonwood posts and seasoned split cedar and pine posts are used. Average cost of satisfactory treatment by the new method is 12 cents—which is said to bring an increase of from three to six times in length of time the treated posts can be used, as against untreated ones.

If you are interested in the Rocky Mountain region you will be interested in "The Big Divide," by David Lavender. In a fast-moving account of the growth of the country between Billings, Mont., and Santa Fe, N. M., the author has given a highly readable history.

Stockmen may feel that in his chapter on public lands he has not weighed the issue sufficiently in their interest, but the author does give both sides of the controversy as he found them after considerable research. Mr. Lavender was born in Telluride, Colo., and grew up on a cattle ranch in the Paradox-Lone Cone section of southwestern Colorado (experiences there were related in his "One Man's West," published in 1943 by Doubleday and which may be reissued next year.)

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., is now offering a new service to livestock producers who usually have to stage a roundup to locate mislaid literature about animal health. Known as the Cutter Animal Health Service, the new aid will go to those requesting it, in a convenient starter folder containing four booklets in specially arranged pockets. After that, future animal health information will be sent out regularly to those on the mailing list.

After two years of negotiations, representatives of five western states (New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado) on Oct. 21 signed a compact for dividing waters of the Colorado River. The pact, signed at Santa Fe, N. M., is now ready for ratification by Congress and the five state legislatures. Under it 50,000 acre feet of the estimated 7,500,000 acre feet of annual flow will go to Arizona; of the remainder, New Mexico will get 11.25 per cent; Colorado, 51.75 per cent; Utah, 23 per cent; Wyoming, 14 per cent.

Now available without charge is "1949 Feeding Practices," from cotton oil mills or the Educational Service offices. National Cottonseed Products Assn., Inc., 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Tex. Theme of the new edition of this bulletin.

BEAUTIFUL CEDAR FURNITURE
Made of the very best grade Tennessee, Solid, Kiln-dried RED CEDAR.
MODERN—BEAUTIFUL FINISH.
CHESTS (full size).....\$29.75
WARDROBES — 71 inches high, hold 30 garments without folding. 12-inch storage space in bottom. A BARGAIN AT.....\$49.75
CHESTS OF DRAWERS.....\$39.75
GUARANTEED
Above prices include all the transportation charges.
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

tin is management—the handling of livestock.

A new experimental feeding project in which the Kansas, Oklahoma and Ohio experiment stations are cooperating will involve tests for comparison of small, medium and large size calves in three distinct beef production systems. For the study, 288 Hereford steer calves were recently shipped from Sheridan, Wyo. It is hoped that breeders and feeders may gain from the feeding tests new factual and practical information on the relation of size to economical beef production and the value of the beef produced.

A government official late last month estimated that 25,000,000 pounds of Mexican canned meat had stacked up awaiting markets. European buying of the commodity has fallen off, he indicated, because it is possible to get more for the food dollar by purchasing wheat and other grains.

TWO PUBLIC LAND TALKS

The Western Political Science Association at a symposium on natural resources and public administration presented two talks on the public grazing land question. One of them was by Robert L. Stearns, president of the University of Colorado, who quoted at length from statements by H. Byron Mock, regional administrator in the Bureau of Land Management, to the effect that stockmen generally are now doing a good job of conserving the ranges. Quite a different statement came from William Voigt, Jr., western director of the Izaak Walton League, who roundly denounced the stockmen who wanted legislation that would provide for the sale of the public lands to stockmen who wanted to buy. After his talk, one wanted to ask him what his interpretation was of the clause in the Taylor act . . . "pending final disposal" of the public lands? If any justification is needed for initiation of such legislation, at least there is this suggestive language. But formal talks dragged out so that there was no time for discussion from the floor. Moderator on the panel was Mr. Mock.

TAX REPORTING SIMPLIFIED

The government will help you in the preparation of your income tax return this time with a simple, readable 16-page pamphlet of helpful information. The most important requirements of the law are set forth and it is a boon to those having simple returns to send in. Of course if you have a complicated set-up you will have to get more detailed information or hire an attorney or accountant. You will get one of these pamphlets with your form 1040F. If you don't get one, however, write us. We'll be glad to send it to you. — American Cattle Producer, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

NEW

American National MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA: Evan Fogle, H. C. Cattle Company; R. C. Humphrey & Sons; Mitchell L. Jurasevich; John J. McKay; Horace Meyer; William Symons, Jr.; Wm. J. Wylie.

FLORIDA: Louis D. Geraci.

KANSAS: CK Ranch; W. E. Cooper; Joe Mines; Yenzer Bros.

LOUISIANA: Warren & Charlie White.

MICHIGAN: E. F. Fisher.

MONTANA: Fredric Swope.

NEBRASKA: Lee Anderson; Geo. W. Bunner; Harry E. Hoyt; Marvin S. Tucker.

OREGON: Wm. Cunningham.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Ivan L. Barkley; C. K. Dale; Nels Morell.

TEXAS: R. L. Batte; Ben Bennett; Jane Hughes; E. B. Kincaid.

UTAH: John P. Holmgren; David F. Nelson.

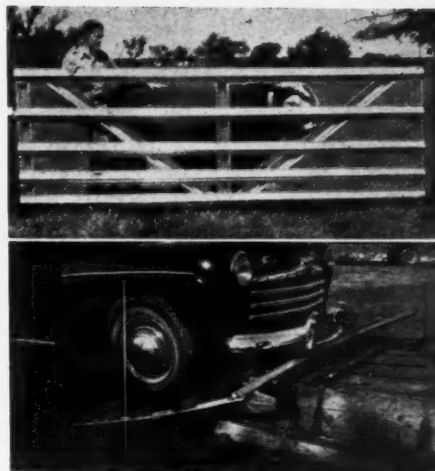
WASHINGTON: J. Y. Cole.

WYOMING: John E. Rice.

PICTURE CREDITS

The cover picture was taken on the ranch of W. W. Scott, Willowcreek, Ore. He is president of Malheur County Live Stock Assn. Pages 32, 33 by George Kirskey of the Joint Live Stock Committee.

SUCCESS STORY



The post-war plans of Veteran Carl E. Kessler are working out very nicely, thanks to an idea he had while flying army missions over Texas. Acquiring from the government the piles of surplus aluminum he had spotted, he set up a plant at Stephenville, Tex., and is now turning out, daily, more than 100 gates like the ones pictured here undergoing tests to demonstrate their "life-time" strength. Kessler guarantees that the gates are "bull-proof," will not rust, rot or sag; and with each sale he asks the customer to will the gates to his grandchildren to pass on, in turn, to their offspring!

BRAHMAN BULLS

50 REGISTERED TWO-YEAR-OLDS

FACTS OF INTEREST TO YOU:

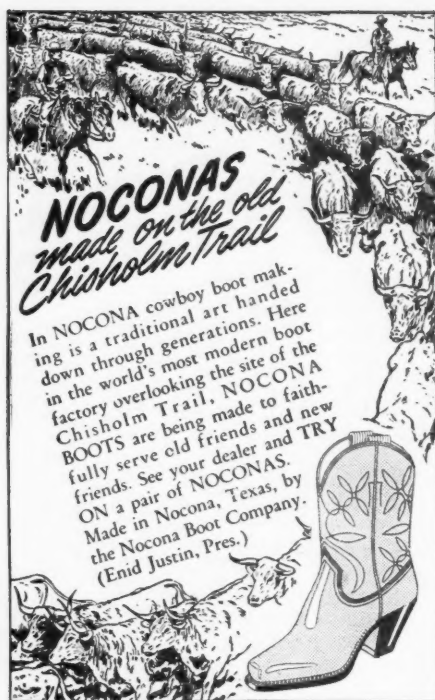
1. Eliminate Pink Eye.
2. Calves 50 lbs. heavier at weaning age.
3. Yearlings 100 lbs. heavier.
4. Even more difference in dry years.
5. A bigger gain on less feed.
6. 1½ to 2% greater dressing percentage.
7. Travel farther from feed to water.
8. A 25-mile day's drive is no harder on a Brahman than is a 12-mile day's drive on any other breed of cattle.
9. You can accomplish all this, and more, by using Brahman bulls for cross breeding.
10. Brahmans are gaining rapidly in popularity from coast to coast.

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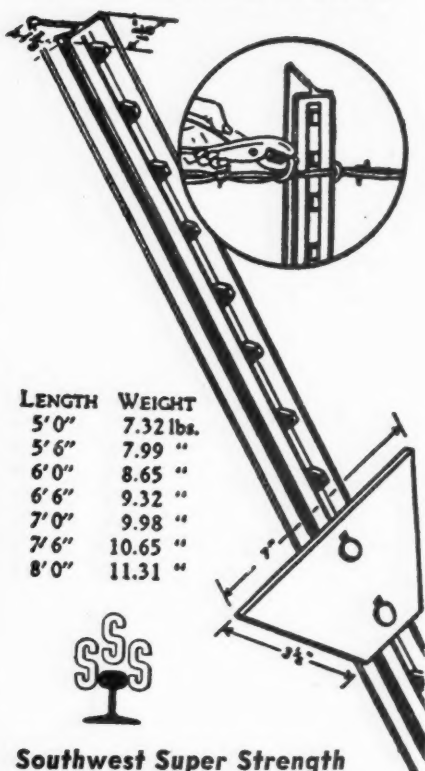
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Super Strength Studded T STEEL FENCE POSTS



LENGTH	WEIGHT
5'0"	7.32 lbs.
5'6"	7.99 "
6'0"	8.65 "
6'6"	9.32 "
7'0"	9.98 "
7'6"	10.65 "
8'0"	11.31 "



Southwest Super Strength studded-T fence posts

• Made from Rail Steel • Tough and Dependable
• Easy to Drive • Long Lasting • Furnished With Galvanized Wire Fasteners.

Immediate Delivery—Any Quantity

PLAY SAFE ORDER NOW

Anything in Steel

Write, Wire or Call

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Personal Mention

E. C. Schmidt, executive assistant of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, enters the retired list on Dec. 1, after a 21-year association.

The Warren Livestock Company, Cheyenne, Wyo., has endowed a \$5,000 scholarship in honor of Dean J. A. Hill of the college of agriculture. The scholarship will be offered annually to a senior in the college of agriculture.

Reynold Seaverson: Recently re-elected president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, at Rawlins, Mr. Seaverson was in his early 40's when a heart attack caused his death on Nov. 14.

At a recent meeting, Ray Jensen of Logan, Utah, was elected president of the Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association. Other officers: R. S. Lusty, Duchesne, Utah, vice-president, and J. O. Read, Ogden, Utah, continuing as secretary.

Congratulations are being extended to Frederick Dressler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., on his Nov. 28 marriage to Miss Lolamary Wilson. The Dresslers are prominent in the Nevada State Cattle Association.

Tony Fellhauer, secretary of the Wyoming Hereford Association, has done a real job for Wyoming stockmen and brings credit too to the Wyoming University where he is livestock specialist in the extension division. A fair sample of what they think of him was given when the stockmen at the Hereford Association's banquet in Casper spontaneously rose to their feet in appreciation when his name was called.

Newly appointed associate director of the Bureau of Land Management is Roscoe E. Bell of Boise, Ida. He succeeds Joel D. Wolfsohn, resigned.

Sharrock and Pursel, Casper, Wyo., Hereford breeders, donated a registered Hereford heifer for auction at the Wyoming Hereford Association sale at Casper Nov. 22, with proceeds from the sale going to Casper's Home for Dependent Children.

Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., former president of the American National who has actively participated in studying the foot-and-mouth situation in Mexico, urged "Let's Keep American Cattle Healthy" when he recently addressed the Southwestern Live Stock Clinic at Oklahoma City.

Included on the executive committee of the Oregon Agricultural Research and Advisory Council are: Harry Stearns, Prineville, who is vice-president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association; Charles Evans of Monmouth, a western Oregon

livestock man; W. H. Fossil, wool man, and Carey L. Strome, Junction City, also for wool. Other agricultural interests were also elected to the committee for four-year terms by members of 24 statewide commodity groups. The committee was organized for consultation with state officials and legislators on budgetary and other matters pertaining to agriculture.

Mark Cox, Cheyenne rancher, has given an Aberdeen-Angus steer calf to the University of Wyoming, the proceeds to be added to the college's gift fund for improvement of the breed.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed show at Chicago is being judged by Otto V. Battles, internationally recognized breeder and authority who keeps registered herds in California and Iowa.

CALENDAR

Dec. 9-10—National Polled Hereford Show, Denver, Colo.
Dec. 11-12—Executive committee meeting, Wyoming Stock Growers, Cheyenne.
Dec. 17-18—Quarterly meeting, New Mexico Cattle Growers, Carlsbad.
Dec. 20—Executive Committee meeting, Oregon Cattlemen's Assn., Baker.
Jan. 11-13—AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN. CONVENTION, NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.
Jan. 14-22—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 19—Midwinter meeting, Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders, Denver.
Apr. 11-12—Convention, Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Boise.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)				
	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1947
Frozen Beef	74,930	63,299	88,334	108,815
Cured Beef	12,610	10,640	13,386	11,120
Total Beef	204,790	234,909	187,971	227,431
Lamb, Mutton	15,853	10,478	11,893	15,320
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	64,518	96,587	90,437	89,620
Total Poultry	153,175	108,368	277,870	237,423

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

(In Thousands)				
	October		Jan.-Oct.	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
RECEIPTS				
Cattle	2,047	2,506	15,349	18,530
Calves	675	879	5,235	6,183
Hogs	2,361	2,307	23,812	22,878
Sheep, Lambs	2,512	2,871	16,589	18,300
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS				
Cattle	727	750	3,226	3,520
Calves	151	163	654	671
Hogs	37	47	466	430
Sheep, Lambs	813	1,008	3,038	3,330
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION				
Cattle	1,176	1,497	10,645	12,843
Calves	633	813	5,720	6,490
Hogs	4,098	3,978	36,100	37,300
Sheep, Lambs	1,632	1,697	12,571	13,744

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Nov. 19, 1948	Nov. 21, 1947
Steers—Choice	\$32.50-39.50	\$29.00-36.50
Steers—Good	26.00-34.50	24.00-32.00
Steers—Medium	22.00-27.00	17.50-25.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	29.00-30.00	24.50-27.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	22.00-26.00	18.00-20.00
F.&S. Strs.—G.-C.	23.00-29.00	19.25-25.00
F.&S. Strs.—C.-M.	18.00-23.50	14.75-20.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	21.75-22.25	25.10-26.25
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	24.75-25.50	23.00-23.25
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.		8.50-9.00

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS (New York)

	Nov. 18, 1948	Nov. 21, 1947
Steer & Heifer—Ch.	\$53.00-55.00	\$49.00-51.00
Steer & Heifer—Gd.	45.00-50.00	44.00-47.00
Cow—Commercial	34.00-36.00	31.00-33.00
Veal & Calf—Choice	46.00-50.00	34.00-41.00
Veal & Calf—Good	45.00-48.00	28.00-35.00
Lamb—Choice	50.00-55.00	42.00-46.00
Lamb—Good	48.00-53.00	40.00-44.00
Ewe—Commercial	20.00-22.00	14.00-16.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	40.00-43.00	44.00-46.00

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